

APRIL 21, 1883

THE GRAPHIC

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

No. 699.—VOL. XXVII.

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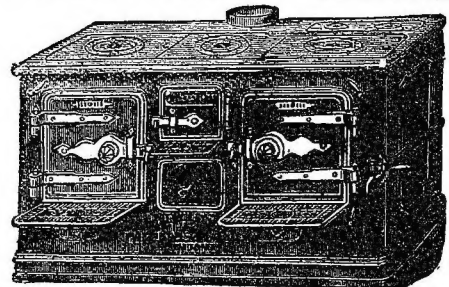
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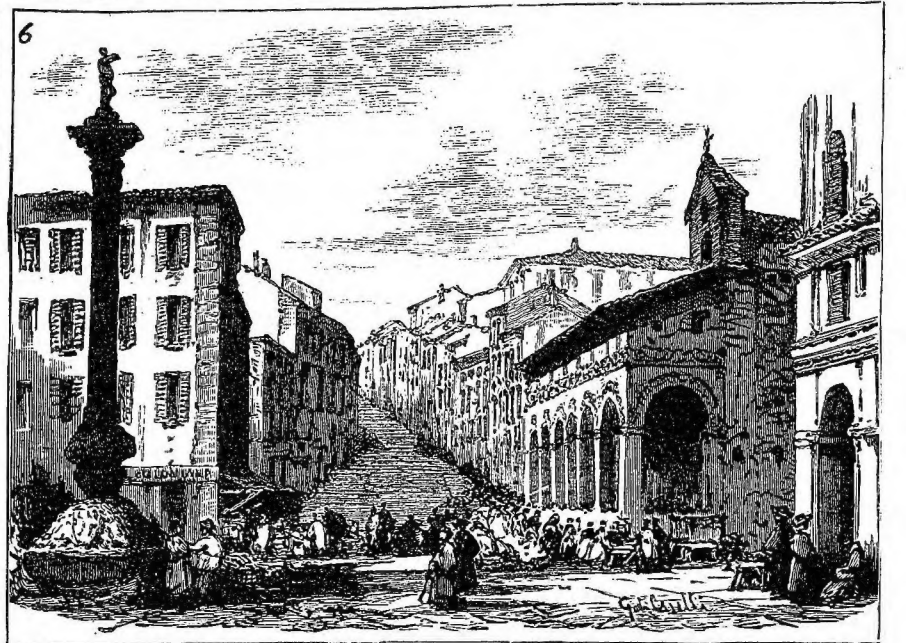
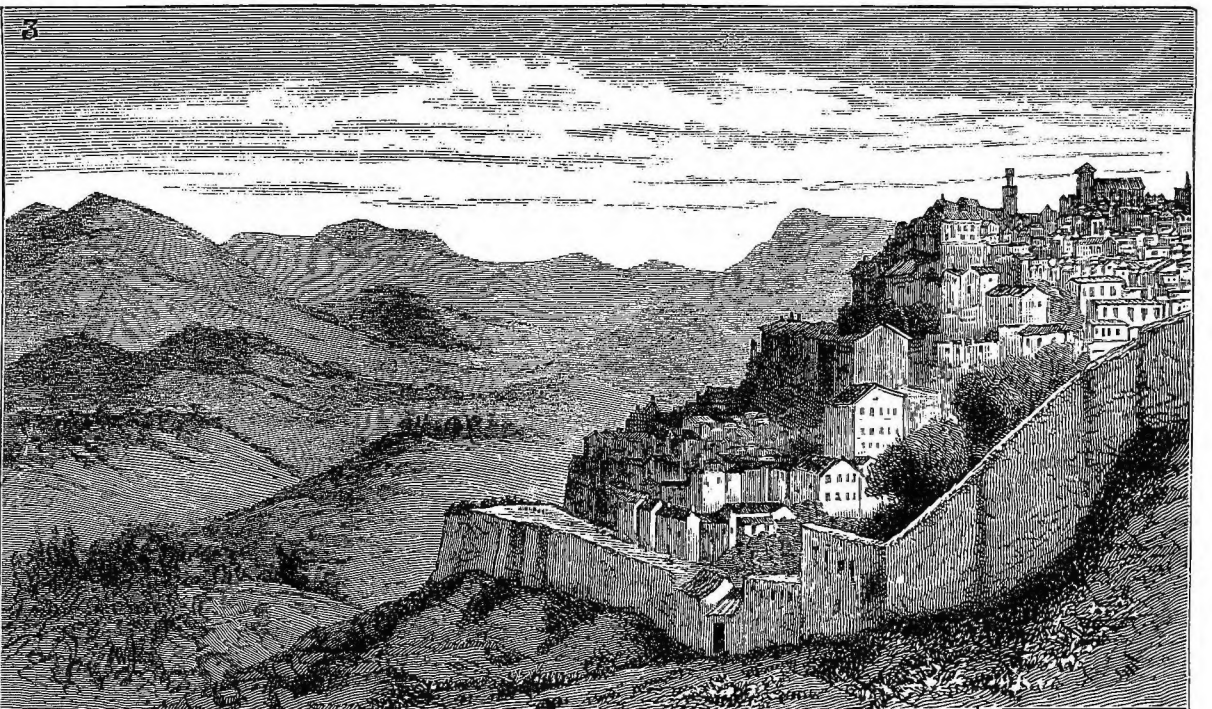
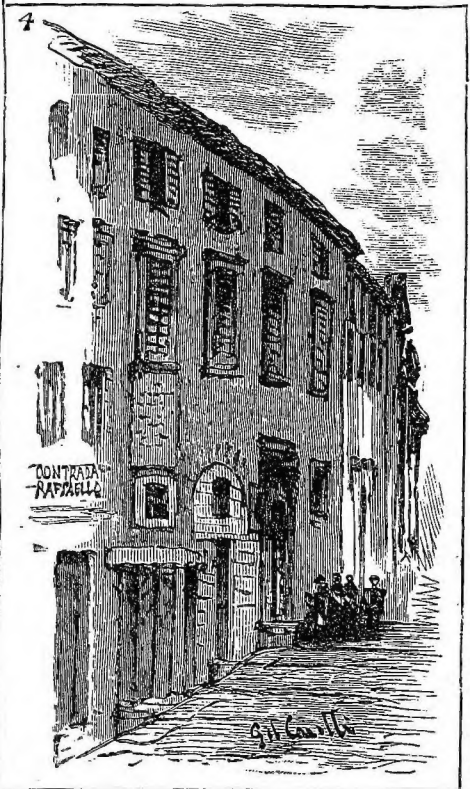
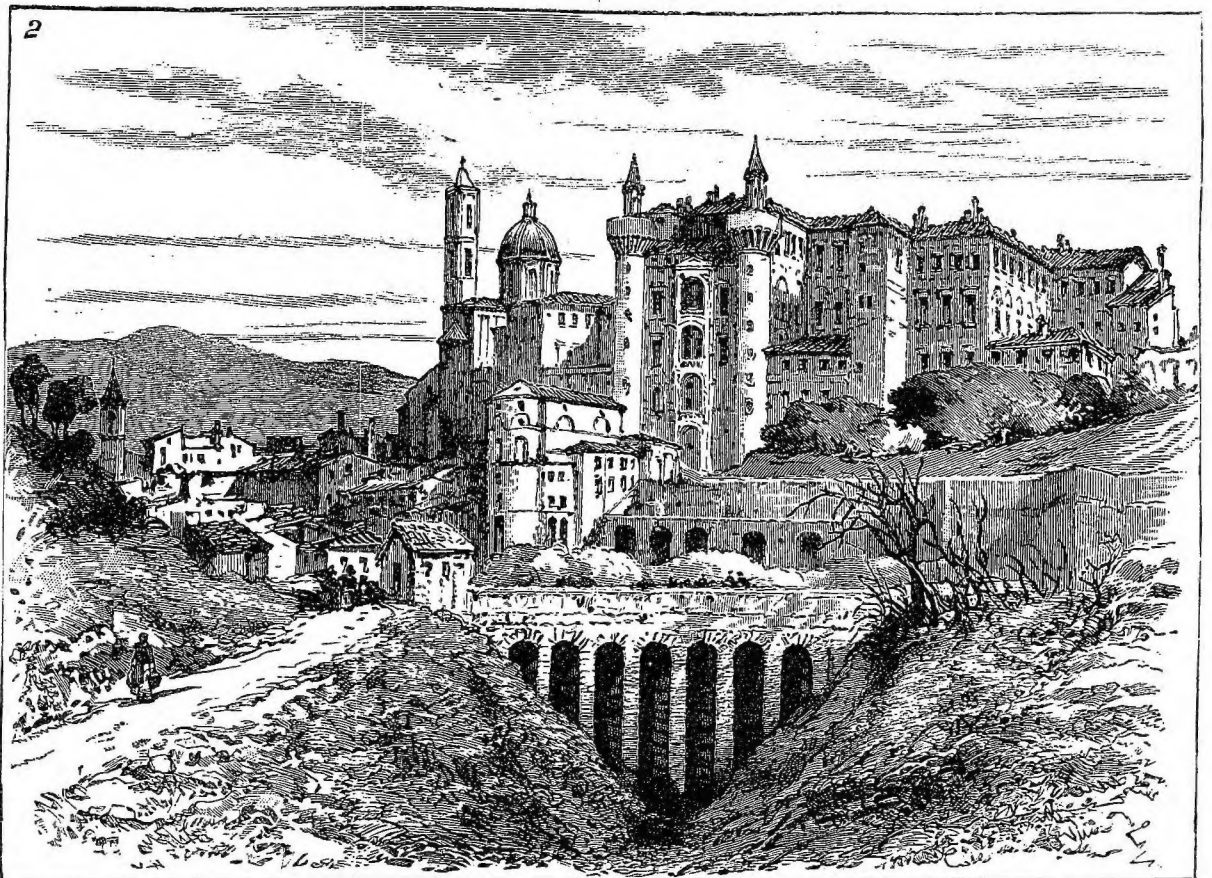
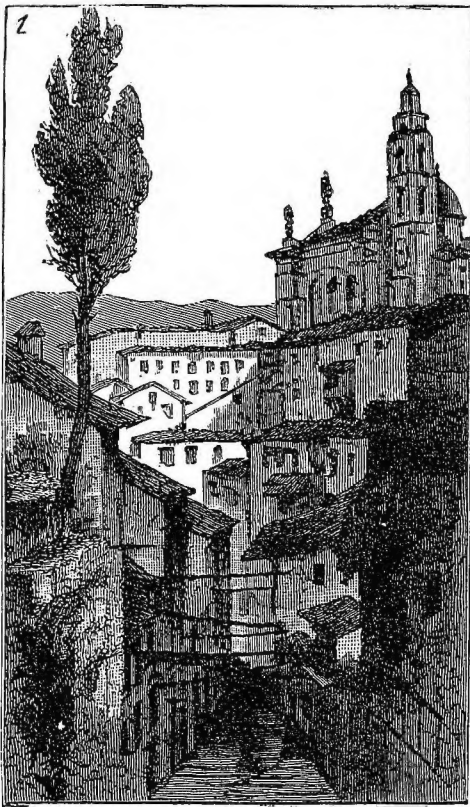
THE GEOGRAPHIC

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

No. 699.—VOL. XXVII.
Regd. at General Post Office as a Newspaper

SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1883

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Or by Post Sixpence Halfpenny



1. A Street at Urbino.—2. Palace of the Dukes of Urbino, with a Part of the Town.—3. Urbino, North Side, with Passo di Fuego.—4. Raphael's House.—5. Via Bramante and Palazzo Albani.—6. Contrada Raffaello and Market-place.

THE RAPHAEL QUATER-CENTENARY—SKETCHES AT URBINO, ITALY, RAPHAEL'S BIRTHPLACE

Topics of the Week

LORD BEACONSFIELD.—The unveiling of the statue of Lord Beaconsfield has reminded Conservatives very vividly of the brilliant services rendered to their cause by their late chief. It is true that shortly before his death the party sustained a crushing defeat, but he had secured for them a comparatively long period of supremacy, and—what is, perhaps, more important—he had done much to transform the whole character of Toryism. The natural tendency of Conservatives appears to be merely to offer resistance to change. They are apt to be either such thoroughgoing Optimists that they regard the existing state of things as incapable of improvement, or such thoroughgoing Pessimists that they think every conceivable modification of the Constitution must be for the worse. Lord Beaconsfield, on the contrary, recognised that a progressive society must adapt its institutions to new conditions; and such was the force of his individuality that he was able to impress this conviction even upon the most reactionary of his followers. Since his death there have been many signs that the party are inclined to go back to their old policy, and the results have certainly not been of a kind to suggest that this method is likely to increase their influence in the country. The Conservatives have a chance of success by insisting that changes shall be made in accordance with definite principles, but they must show, as Lord Beaconsfield tried to show, that their principles tend to foster social growth, not stagnation or decay. In matters relating to our foreign relations the Tories remain true to Lord Beaconsfield's policy, and it is worth noticing that the majority of the Liberal party speak much less bitterly of his "Jingoism" now than they did three years ago. The Egyptian campaign has led them to suspect that his aims were not, after all, substantially different from those of his rival and successor.

NEW GUINEA.—To those who are acquainted with the politics of the Australasian world, the announcement that the Queensland Government has taken formal possession of New Guinea is not very surprising. The subject has long been eagerly discussed, and annexation has often been ardently advocated, especially in the colonies nearest to New Guinea, namely, New South Wales and Queensland. Why this earth-hunger, it may be asked, on the part of people who have already within their own boundaries more land than their scanty population can properly manage? The answer is that young and vigorous populations always display this earth-hunger. The American colonists quarrelled with the French about the fur-bearing prairies of the West at a time when the Atlantic seaboard was very thinly peopled. Then New Guinea is a prize worth having. It is the biggest island in the world, excluding Australia; and it has not only a fertile soil but an abundant rainfall. But more than all this, the Australians are beginning to apply the Monroe doctrine to their own quarter of the globe. They deprecate the establishment of foreign colonies in their neighbourhood. New Caledonia is already regarded as a nuisance, not only because of the "escapees" which it sends out to enliven New South Welshmen, but because in case of war Noumea would be a pistol pointed at Brisbane and Sydney. New Guinea, in the hands of a foreign Power, would be a bigger and more formidable pistol. If we do not annex, some other nation will; indeed, already the Dutch claim sovereignty over the western part of the island. And the day is not far distant when, to avoid "blackbirding," and the revengeful massacres which these kidnappers provoke, the whole of Oceania will have to be placed under civilised control. Why cannot the Powers agree to make this an international concern?

LAMB.—The order that the Queen's household is this season to abstain from the flesh of lambs will interest the loyal, the curious, the pastoral, and the vegetarian. Lambs are this year "sair hadden doon," as the Scotch boy said, by the weather, and any attention which shows a kindly feeling is certain to be appreciated. The idea probably is that, if Royalty abstains from lamb, a prejudice or superstition against eating lamb will grow up in the minds of the British people. It is well known that in North America, India, Africa, Siberia, Australia, Guiana, and other districts, each clan refuses to eat a certain given animal, as the Egyptians did of old. The Thebans did not touch mutton, whereas the Lycopolitæ, or "wolves," naturally ate mutton on all opportunities, while they abstained from wolf. They did not lose much by this religious scruple, nor did the people of Bubastis, who never tasted cats from a religious motive. Is England likely to become a land where lamb (and mint sauce) will be regarded with awe and aversion? We fancy not. A sportive Member of Parliament lately said that the example of the Princess of Wales, if she disapproved of pigeon-shooting, was more persuasive, to what he called his mind, than any amount of argument. Will the Royal "taboo" on lamb be as potent? Many lambs are reared, not for stock, but on purpose to accompany mint sauce, the early pea, and the innocent young potato. No one will sell his stock lambs for food, and why should not lambs be eaten when to be eaten is the final cause of their existence? The disease called "black-leg," which devastates Scottish lambs,

is the result of dirty stalls and stables, and farmers who suffer from "black-leg" have only themselves to blame. We need not pity them too much, nor place lambs, with pigeons, among sacred animals.

LORD WOLSELEY AND LORD ALCESTER.—It is rather ungracious, perhaps, to resist the proposal to grant pensions to these successful commanders. Probably, however, they themselves would have been quite as well pleased if they had been less brilliantly rewarded. Of course, nobody is disposed to underrate their services, which were in a high degree creditable to their skill and pluck. The forts of Alexandria were battered down in excellent style; and it is admitted on all hands that the attack on Tel-el-Kebir was well planned and executed. But, after all, these were not very great achievements. The enemy was timid, badly organised, and not well armed; while our troops and iron-clads had every advantage that could be secured by wealth and science. What was to be expected but victory—and complete, rapid victory—under such conditions? The truth is that the tendency of Englishmen for many years has been to make far too much fuss about small military and naval triumphs. They seem to have almost forgotten that their country was ever engaged in really formidable trials of strength. If the bombardment of a few poor forts, and the defeat of a mob of Arabs, are to call forth such lavish expressions of gratitude, it is difficult to see how we could adequately mark our appreciation for higher services if we were ever compelled to go to war with an enemy that would tax our resources to the utmost. On the whole, Lord Wolseley and Lord Alcester have been put into a false position; and as the country appears to be conscious of this, we may hope that in future it will reserve its highest praises for deeds worthy of its history and its power.

LORD SALISBURY ON MUNICIPALITIES.—Perhaps Lord Salisbury only intended a little mild after-dinner jocosity when he spoke so gloomily of the Metropolitan Board of Works at the banquet of that body on Saturday. Whenever the Bill for the New Government of London is passed the Board of Works may nominally be extinguished, but it will really be revived in a glorified form. It is just because the Board of Works has been so successful, on account of its far-reaching powers, in doing things which the various local authorities, equally on account of the restrictions imposed by their frontiers, could not execute, that the idea of a General Government for Greater London has been developed. We are not among those who think that municipally London is badly governed at present, in spite of the numerous and sometimes conflicting bodies to which its administration is entrusted; and we also believe that the present Lord Mayor and Corporation occupy a unique position to which their successors will never attain, though possibly they may attain to something a great deal better. As for Paris and New York, to which Lord Salisbury points with a touch of dismal enjoyment, the former Municipality, even if it does meddle with politics, does a great deal of useful work; while everybody admits that New York is an exceptional case. One of the Irish virtues is a superlative talent for jobbery, and as, thanks to universal suffrage, the Irish have practically the control of Municipal New York, jobbery reigns there rampantly. Still, even they, at any rate since Tweed's reign came to an end, cannot mismanage so very abominably, or there would be a counter-revolution.

"NO. 1" AGAIN.—More myths have been circulated about "No. 1" than even about Osiris, which is saying a good deal. Half-a-dozen people, from Mr. Gladstone downwards, have been seriously or jestingly recognised as "No. 1." Opinion now has it that "No. 1" is a commercial traveller, who has travelled "uncommercially" to America. But the odd thing about "No. 1" is that the commercial side of his character seems to have overpowered his patriotic and murderous instincts. According to rumour, he is negotiating with our Government for the sale of his curious and rare collection of Land League manuscripts and autographs. He cannot very well be made use of as an informer, or witness, because he will probably refuse to quit his present mysterious place of abode. But this intelligent man may yet do a very good stroke of business, if he has really preserved the letters which he must have received from Hibernian constitutional agitators. Though less ancient and less beautiful than the Ashburnham manuscripts, those in the collection of "No. 1" are even more interesting to Sir William Harcourt, and to persons curious in Irish politics. If "No. 1" makes a deal with us, however (and certainly the rumour sounds improbable), he will have to seek some still more inaccessible place of refuge. The readers of the Irish dynamite press will raise a fund for the capture and destruction of "No. 1," and he will have to look for an asylum among the Eskimo, in sacred Lassa, in the centre of Australia, or some other lonely and distant spot, difficult of access, and destitute of social enjoyments.

AFFIRMATION.—At last the troublesome question raised by the election of Mr. Bradlaugh is about to be settled in one way or another; and as he will have to be re-elected even if the Affirmation Bill becomes law, there is some chance of the discussion being conducted with comparative calmness. The Conservatives will appeal to a strong religious prejudice; but they are likely to produce a less powerful impression than they at one time anticipated. The

clergy of the Established Church are by no means unanimous in the desire to maintain the Oath; and some of the most influential sections of the Nonconformists are agitating in favour of its abolition. This, after all, is what should have been expected. The Oath does not necessarily exclude Atheists from Parliament; it excludes only those who proclaim that for them an oath has no meaning. If an Atheist chooses to conform quietly to a rule which he regards as a useless "survival," he may do so without exposing himself to the slightest opposition. The advantages conferred on religious communities by such a system as this are certainly not obvious; and it might have been thought that all religious men would have been anxious to get rid of a form which offers an almost irresistible temptation to what they conceive to be the worst kind of dishonesty. There can be no doubt, we suppose, that the Government will secure a majority for their proposal; but Conservatives ought to know that in any case they are fighting, in this matter, against the stars in their courses. The age of theological tests for the discharge of secular duties is past; and it is a mistake in tactics to try to retain this lingering relic of a dead era.

TENEMENT HOUSES.—We observe that after years of delay the authorities are making a clearance of the eastern side of Gray's Inn Lane, and of the courts and alleys thereto appertaining. But it is not easy to regard such operations with unmixed satisfaction, because the chances are that the people thus dispossessed have gone to crowd some other rookeries worse than ever. A discussion has lately taken place at the rooms of the Society of Arts concerning tenement houses, that is, houses let out in separate rooms. The street doors of such houses are always open, so that the passages and staircases are practically as much public thoroughfares as the street outside, and much immorality is said to result from this lockless condition. Some philanthropist present proposed that each tenant should have a street-door key. This sounds simple and effectual; but alas! it emanates from a person who is evidently unacquainted with the ways of many of the inmates of these abodes. The people who pawn the cistern-piping and break up the banisters for firewood, are scarcely fitted to be entrusted with latchkeys. The real remedy is, not merely that the police should have access to the open staircases of these tenement houses, but that, as we have often urged before, all houses let out in separate rooms should be as liable to police and sanitary inspection as registered lodging-houses are. The landlords and middlemen, who now receive exorbitant rents for disgraceful pigsties would then find themselves compelled to paint and whitewash and repair, and their improvements would gradually make their semi-civilised tenants more decent in their behaviour.

LOCAL BURDENS.—To most people this seems a rather dreary subject, yet it raises questions which, directly or indirectly, affect the interest of all classes. It was discussed very thoroughly in the House of Commons the other evening, and the proposal to grant immediate relief to ratepayers was rejected only by a small majority. Those who supported the proposal had no difficulty in showing that the existing system is anomalous and unfair, but they failed to indicate a remedy which could be safely applied at once. To relieve the ratepayer at the expense of the taxpayer might be only robbing Peter to pay Paul; and, as Mr. Gladstone proved, it would be to place burdens on labour which have hitherto always, and justly, been borne by property. There is but one way of treating the question effectually; and that is to begin with the reform of our whole system of local government. At present it is a mass of confusion, every local authority overlapping every other, and two or three officers being appointed for functions which might, as a rule, be more thoroughly discharged by one, if his duties were properly defined and if he were placed under sufficient control. Extravagance and waste are the necessary results of this strange anarchy, and it would be foolish to lop off branches when it is really the root of abuse which should be attacked. The present Ministry have undertaken to deal with the problem of local administration, but it is not certain that they will fulfil their pledges. In the first place, they would naturally wish to introduce a system which might be applied to the whole of the United Kingdom; and it must be admitted that this is not a good time for entrusting large powers to new local bodies in Ireland. Again, it may be said that county government should not be established on a fresh basis while agricultural labourers are excluded from the franchise. This would mean at least that the settlement of the matter should be postponed until the assembling of the next Parliament; and it might mean very much more. For the House of Lords may reject the Reform Bill, and nobody can say with absolute confidence that its action would be condemned by the constituencies.

MUSIC FOR THE PEOPLE.—It would be unreasonable to expect a rapid improvement in the musical taste of the masses from such laudable experiments as those which are being carried out by the Popular Ballad Concerts Committee. Everybody with the least ear can take delight in a catching, melodious tune, whereas to appreciate the higher kinds of music properly a considerable amount of cultivation and study is needed. As far as our experience goes, the ditties of the music-halls are quite as popular among the higher as among the lower classes, but this may possibly be because the higher classes are surfeited with superior music, just as the dandy in Disraeli's "Sybil" was bored with good wine.

The truth is that the human animal, whether he be nob or snob, loves variety, and though we all admire Handel, and Beethoven, and Rossini, and Wagner, there are moments when the works of these mighty masters are felt to make too great a demand on our attention, and when such a simple ditty as "He's got 'em on," is welcomed as a relief. The Committee should bear this in mind, and not strive to drag people upwards too rapidly. The part of their labours which we like best is the formation of choral classes. It is so much more delightful to do than to look on or listen to the doings of others. For young men and women, especially if they have been engaged in shops and factories all day, the practice of a choral class is a very wholesome and very agreeable evening entertainment. The pupils feel that they are learning something; the sound of their own and their neighbours' voices is pleasant to their ears after the din of business; and pleasant acquaintanceships are made during the subsequent walk homewards.

TROUT AND PARR.—The spring of 1883, as far as it has gone, has been anything but prosperous for the angler. March began well, and suddenly became perverted into a period of snow and bitter east wind. April just "half uncovered the flush of her beautiful face," and then came a very tyrannous tempest of cold north-west wind, in which flies could not be born, and so stimulate the early appetite of the trout. The "rise" is unusually capricious, or does not occur at all. Four boats go out on Loch Leven and capture three small fish. Year by year things grow darker with the angling as with the agricultural interest. There are more fishers, fewer flies, fewer and wavier trout. Meanwhile the great pest of the Border angler continues to increase. Parr, the small, silvery, greedy young fry of the salmon, may not be legally captured. There is a story in the North Country of a learned ecclesiastic who was fond of angling, and whom report accused of being fond of parr at breakfast. His basket was often examined by keepers who affected a friendly interest in his sport, but no parr were ever found in the basket. At length it was discovered that this holy man was wont to place the parr he caught in his wading boots, which he found as useful to the poacher as they are to the concealer of nitro-glycerine. This pastor broke the law; but why does the law exist? Parr simply ruin trout-fishing: they worry and fret the angler, and prevent decent trout from rising at his fly. Again, if over-crowding be the cause of the salmon disease, the more parr we kill (or rather the more small boys and the unambitious are allowed to kill parr) the better. Fewer of these little nuisances will grow up to be salmon, to overstock the streams, and to breed disease. The parr question needs serious reconsideration.

M. DE LESSEPS' INLAND SEA.—He is such a wonderful old man, older and even more active than our own G. O. M., that we are almost disappointed to find that his next feat in engineering is less gigantic than was expected. He is not going to let the Atlantic Ocean in so as to flood the entire Desert of Sahara, thereby altering the climate of the whole of Southern Europe. M. de Lesseps' scheme is really of a far less ambitious character, and, judging from the examination of the country which he has made, is probably quite feasible, if not hindered for want of funds. There are in the southern parts of Algeria and Tunis, at a lower level than the surface of the Mediterranean, a series of shallow marshy lakes, called "Chotts," and the famous author of the Suez Canal proposes to let the sea-water into these, so as to make them deep enough to admit large vessels. The experiment, if carried out, will be very interesting for various reasons. We shall learn, for example, whether the creation of a large lake, some three thousand miles square, will have such an effect on the adjacent climate as to render the summers less rainless. If so, the idea may be applicable to other regions in similar latitudes, Australia, for example, and South Africa, where the country is kept in a desert state for lack of sufficient moisture.

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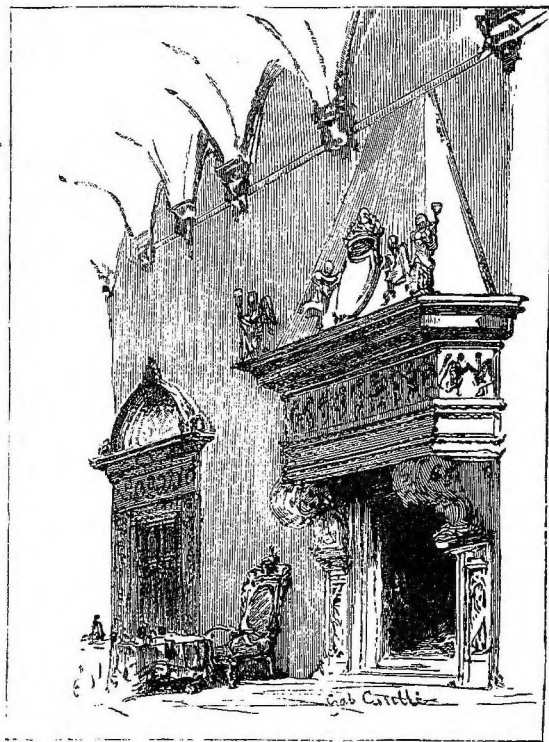
J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager

NOTE.—In consequence of the numerous inquiries made at the Office upon the subject, the Proprietors of this Journal beg to intimate that APPLICATIONS for ADVERTISEMENTS to be printed upon Sheets entitled INTERLEAFS or LEAFLETS, or bearing any other title, and said to be inserted in any portion of the issue of THE GRAPHIC, do not emanate from this Office, and that such Insertions are in no way connected with the Paper.



RAPHAEL'S QUATER-CENTENARY—VIEWS IN URBINO

URBINO is a small town of Central Italy picturesquely situated on a mountain near the Metauro, and some twenty miles distant from Pesaro. At one time it was a fortified town of some importance, and it still possesses a magnificent Ducal Palace and a Cathedral, but its chief fame at the present day rests on its having given birth to the great painter Raphael, who was born on March 28th, 1483. Our illustrations are from sketches by Mrs. Martha Carelli, who has accompanied them by an interesting article, from which, however, we can only make a few excerpts. Thus she writes "Our first thoughts were for the grand old castle 'La Corte.' The inner side of it is situated on a now deserted piazza, which in spite of a fine old church, and the very elaborate front of the modern Duomo bears a look of desolation. The very dilapidation and solitude around, however, enhanced the beauty of that wonderful richness of detail which still makes the palace so unique a specimen of Renaissance architecture." The chimney-piece beneath is in the Sala degli Angeli, which takes its name from the supporting angels.



Chimney Piece and Door in the Ducal Palace, Urbino.

"Raphael's house was our next object of pilgrimage, and from the market-place we could see the steep street in which it is situated, being one of a row. The house had been purchased by the painter's grandfather for 240 ducats. In course of time it was thrown into one with the adjacent dwellings together with which it was eventually bequeathed by a generously-minded citizen to the Municipality, by whom the whole building has been religiously preserved. The original habitation in which Raphael was born, however, could only boast of one window on each floor, and an outside staircase now removed. It formed the narrow strip on the left of our sketch, where is to be seen the inscription recording the date of Raphael's birth. In the room in which Raphael was born is a painting by his father Giovanni Santi, representing a Virgin and Child, probably his wife, Magia, and son. This was the only souvenir of the family to be seen." Urbino, which only contains a population of 6,000, may now be said to be one of the dead cities of Northern Italy, the solitary industry of the town being the pin manufactory, supported by the only family which appears to confer any benefit on the place—that of Albani, whose grand palace, surrounded by the Papal Keys, is in the Via Bramante. Nothing remains of the once famed earthenware industry, of which specimens are so highly prized by collectors of the present day.

PREPARING FOR THE CORONATION OF THE CZAR

ON Wednesday week what may be called the opening ceremony of the Imperial Coronation in Russia took place—the removal of the Imperial Regalia from the Room of Jewels in the Winter Palace to the Palace of Arms or Arsenal of the Kremlin, Moscow. These, as recently described by the *Times*' correspondent, comprise the large and small chains of the Order of St. Andrew, the Orb, the Sceptre, the small crown of the Empress, and the large crown of the Czar. These were all placed on golden cushions, and taken with great pomp to the State carriages in waiting to convey them to the railway-station. Each jewel was honoured by a carriage and six horses to itself, and the whole procession was preceded and followed by a small army of officials and escorted by a squadron of guards, whose trumpeters sounded loud fanfares as the cortege moved slowly along. At Moscow the jewels were received with the same ceremony, and taken in procession to the Kremlin by the Governor-General and other high functionaries.

SCENE FROM "COLOMBA"

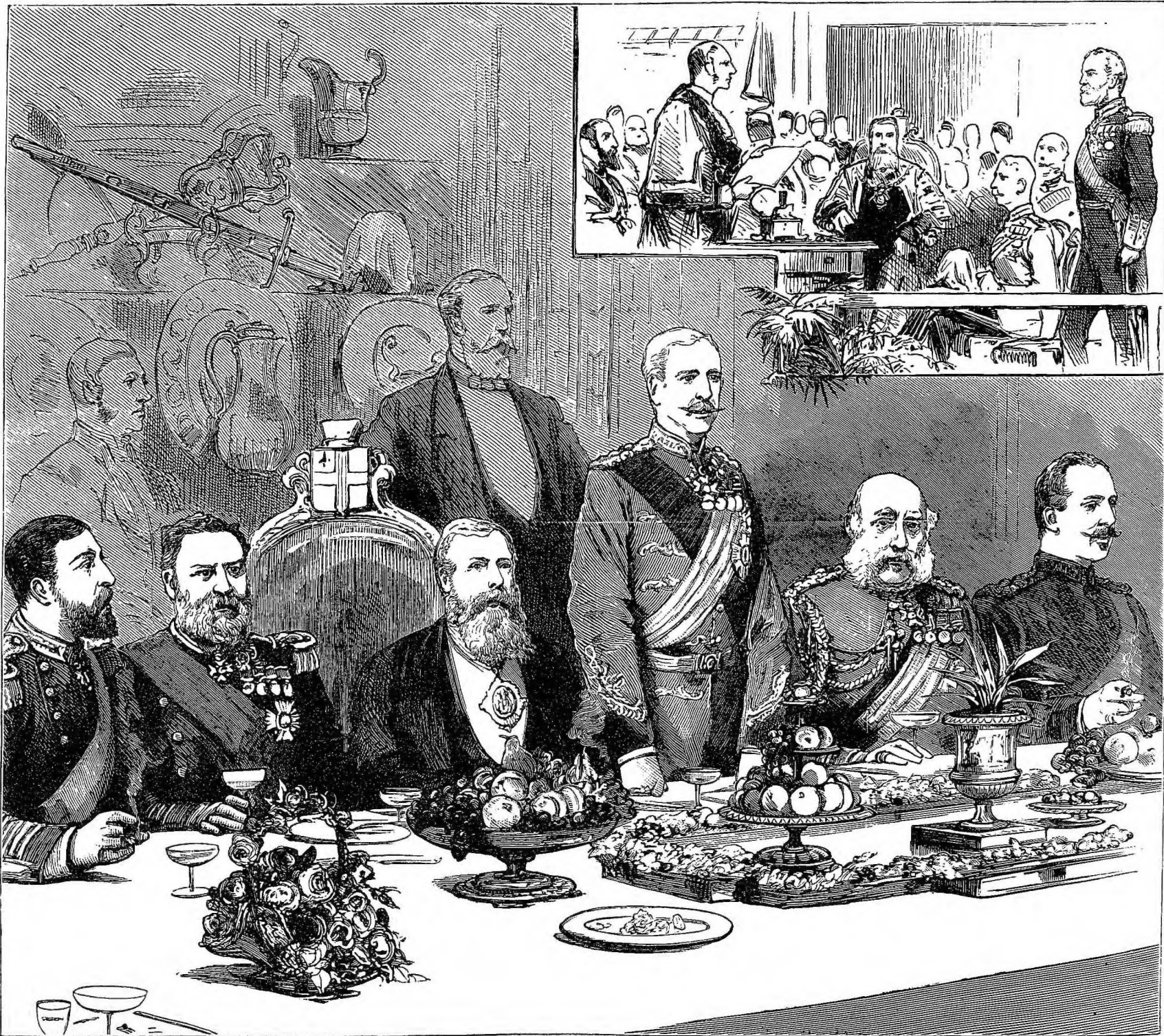
We gave some account last week of Mr. Mackenzie's new opera *Colomba*, which was successfully produced at Drury Lane by the Carl Rosa Opera Company on Monday the 9th inst. Our readers will remember that the libretto is adapted from a novel of Prosper Mérimée's, the *motif* of which is the *vendetta*, as practised in Corsica. *Colomba*, the heroine, desires that her brother Orso, a Corsican officer lately returned from France, should take vengeance on the brothers Barracini, who have murdered her father. The Barracinis, resolving to be beforehand, lie in wait to assassinate Orso. They wound him, and he escapes into the bush. The scene of our sketch is taken from the last act, where *Colomba* and *Lydia* (the daughter of the Governor, Count Nevers, beloved by Orso), meet in a mountain valley, and *Colomba* discovers her wounded brother lying asleep in the moonlight, hidden by some bushes. Says *Colomba*, "See how he tosses on his couch. It is of you he dreams." And then Orso murmurs in his sleep, "*Lydia*, my *Lydia*, for your sake."

(Continued on page 407)



THE APPROACHING CORONATION OF THE CZAR OF RUSSIA—THE IMPERIAL INSIGNIA BEING TAKEN FROM THE WINTER PALACE, ST. PETERSBURG, TO THE MOSCOW RAILWAY STATION

THE PRESENTATION OF THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY TO LORD ALCESTER IN THE GUILDHALL



Duke of Fdinburgh

Lord Alcester

Lord Mayor

Lord Wolseley

Duke of Cambridge

Duke of Teck

THE BANQUET AT THE MANSION HOUSE

LORDS WOLSELEY AND ALCESTER IN THE CITY



DRAWN BY SYDNEY HALL

"It is false, he is nearer."

LIKE SHIPS UPON THE SEA

By FRANCES ELEANOR TROLLOPE

AUTHOR OF "AUNT MARGARET'S TROUBLE," "A CHARMING FELLOW," "AMONG ALIENS," &C., &C.

"We twain have met like ships upon the sea."

CHAPTER XXXI.

PRINCE MASSIMO NASONI was in an ill humour. He had had a disagreeable interview with his lawyer. His creditors were troublesome. His mother had reproached him bitterly for the sale of the land at Mattoccia; not so much, indeed, for the fact of the sale, as because he had kept it secret, and because the money, instead of replenishing the family coffers, had disappeared from the Prince's possession with extraordinary celerity, leaving "not a rack (even in the shape of a receipted bill) behind." And he had observed some new wrinkles on looking at himself in the glass that morning. The Prince had not been his old cheerful, insouciant self ever since his interview with Nina Guarini. Unavailing regrets stirred in his heart. He would have liked to have had Nina for a friend still. He had not the slightest thought of reviving their old tenderness. That was dead and buried, and its ghost did not haunt him. But, somehow, he had a vague idea that it ought to haunt her; at all events, to the extent of seeing her manner to him and giving her a sentimental interest in him. As to the wrong he had done her—his abandonment of her alone, young, and friendless, in a city like Paris; the cruel shock to her of his marriage, the breaking of all his vows—that did not greatly trouble his attention. She had consoled herself very soon, he said to himself.

But all his old admiration for her sense and quickness, for the energy and promptitude of her character, so contrasted with his own, had been revived and strengthened by that one interview. And he thought how good it would have been for him to have such a woman by his side, devoted to his interests, zealous for his welfare. He knew that he was fleeced right and left; having never been able, as he put it to himself, to endure the sordid struggles over every item of expenditure, which his son Ciccio faced with such a dogged determination not to be cheated. His mother, to be sure, would have been more than willing to regulate his expenditure and economise his means. But her stewardship did not suit him; for the old Princess, who made all kinds of personal sacrifices herself, could not be got to see why Massimo should not make any. Prince Nasoni, in his acute sensibility to his own discomfort, considered it very hard that Fate should have deprived him of Nina, who would have been such an invaluable friend, such a charming companion, for his latter years. What good had his

noble marriage done for him? It had produced an heir to the illustrious name of Nasoni. But the heir was an uncongenial, undutiful young man, who had never shown the slightest affection for him. Prince Nasoni came very near to considering himself a martyr to his high sense of the claims of ancient lineage, and the social duties incumbent on a Roman Prince. There are some natures that never can be brought to see that the impossibility of eating one's cake and having it is not a special cruelty and injustice in their own particular case.

The Prince was sitting at breakfast about half-past twelve o'clock in the day, when his servant announced that a lady desired to speak with him for a few minutes, if he were disengaged.

"What lady?" asked the Prince sharply.

He did not expect anything agreeable from the visit of a lady. He had recently been baited between his own lawyer and a hostile lawyer, as to the real ownership of a certain villa, which a fair claimant swore the Prince had bestowed on her absolutely. His own lawyer urged him to resist. The hostile lawyer urged him to yield; threatening the publication of letters, and the institution of a scandalous suit. And the Prince, at length wearied out, and shrinking more from a public scandal than he would have done twenty years ago, had secretly compromised the matter with the lady, to the unspeakable discontent of both the lawyers, and at the sacrifice of an important sum of money. "What lady?" said he again, half fearing to see the occupant of the disputed villa appear behind the servant in the doorway.

"The lady says her name is of no consequence, but I was to tell your Excellency that she called some time ago, to arrange the business about Mattoccia."

The Prince sprang to his feet. "Ask the lady to do me the favour to walk in here," he said. And advancing to the door, he received the Signora Guarini with a profoundly respectful bow, apologised for the breakfast on the table, placed a chair for her, and, in a word, put on his most princely air of distant courtesy. But the moment the servant had left the room, he held out his hand eagerly, exclaiming, "Oh, Nina, what a joyful surprise! Do you know I was thinking of you but a moment ago!"

"Really, Prince?" said she, apparently not observing his proffered hand, "I ought to apologise for intruding on you in this improvised way. But the fact is, I did not want to lose time by

making an appointment beforehand. And I thought I might venture to take my chance."

Cool, clear-eyed, self-possessed, perfectly civil, but no more soft or sentimental than the smooth, bright diamonds in her ears! The Prince felt chilled and rebuffed. But he had tact enough to accept the cue she gave him. "I can only repeat," he said, seating himself, "what I told you on a former occasion. I look upon your visits as a favour and an honour. And if I could flatter myself that I could do you the slightest service, I should esteem myself fortunate."

"That is very good of you. The last errand I came to you on did not turn out so badly,—did it, Prince?"

He shrugged his shoulders. "I got into dreadful hot water about that sale, Signora," said he. "The abominable democratic newspapers—I beg your pardon; I don't wish to say anything offensive, but, really, the unbounded license of the Liberal Press is something frightful!" The Prince was alluding chiefly to some attacks on himself in the *Tribune of the People*; wherein it was set forth—to the eternal disgrace of the Ministry, said the *Tribune*—how the chief gainer by the shameful comedy of the Pontine Marshes Company had been, as usual, one of the Black Aristocracy; the enemy of his country, the fanatical adherent to a grotesque and effete tyranny, and so forth. There had also been coarse and still more personal articles in a low periodical, which announced itself (not at all superfluously) to be "humorous." The Clerical journals had spared the Prince, being aware of the desirability of union in their ranks, and unwilling to make common cause with "the revolutionists" against a good son of the Church. But he had not escaped some severe reproofs in private. And he had come to a sharp quarrel with Pietro Carlovingi on the subject; which quarrel had with difficulty been patched up. All this Nina knew very well. But she knew also that the Prince had not made a bad bargain through her intervention.

"Well," she said placidly, "I suppose some annoyance was to be expected. But you had the money, you know."

"Yes; I had the money," returned the Prince with a rueful grimace. "Had it, very distinctly in the past tense. I don't know how it is that I cannot keep money. I never could."

"Some persons are more unfortunate still; they can't get it," observed Nina.

"Oh, and I am beset by people of all sorts, who beg of me on the most extraordinary pretexts," continued the Prince, feeling it rather a relief to pour out his grievances to a listener who, if not softly sympathetic, still did not lecture him like his lawyer, nor severely recommend him to the interposition of the saints like his mother, nor sulkily reproach him with squandering the family estates like his son, nor cry, "give, give," like that daughter of the horse leech who had tried to seize on his villa. "For the last ten days I have been receiving a series of anonymous letters urging me to give the writer an interview, when he would reveal matters of the greatest importance; and invariably winding up with a demand for assistance in money, to be sent to certain initials, Poste Restante."

"It is easy to take no notice of them."

"Well, I have taken no notice of them. But their tone has risen in a rapid *crescendo*, from whining to bullying—almost threatening."

"In that case I should communicate with the police."

"I don't want to have anything to say to your police," answered the Prince. "In the old times I should have known what to do. But now, these gentry would delight in dragging my name through the mire."

Nina did not insist. She understood very well that Prince Nasoni had too many weak points in his armour to be willing to brave publicity if it could be avoided; since there was no knowing what damaging facts might come out. "Well," said she, "I won't detain you longer than is needful. I merely came to ask you a question. A person in whom I am interested has quarrelled with me, for no cause that I can discover. I can only—after much pondering and puzzling—make a guess that he has heard of the part I took in negotiating the sale of Mattochia, and resents my having kept it secret. But I was bound to keep it secret. I had promised secrecy to you, and to others. The person in question has no reason to complain of me in the matter. On the contrary, I rendered him a substantial service. But he does not know that. And I don't wish him to know it. In consequence of a thought that occurred to me, I resolved to come to you and ask you if you had chanced to mention to any one my part in the transaction."

The Prince drew himself up. "I, Signora? It was agreed between us that the affair should be kept secret, as you yourself observed just now. I gave you my word."

"Yes, I know. But I thought it just possible that—"

"That I should break my word, Signora!" began the Prince in his haughtiest tone, when catching Nina's gaze fixed upon him with a singular expression he stopped short, almost with a gasp, and a deep crimson flush spread itself over his pale olive-coloured face. His confusion was so painful that for a moment he literally could not speak. Nina remained outwardly unmoved as adamant. There was something cruel in her cold clear look. In reality, she pitied Massimo at that moment. But she told herself that her pity was a mere weak emotion of the nerves, unjustifiable, and almost contemptible. This temperament of Massimo's, so susceptible of pain from any hurt to his personal pride, so capable of feeling the humiliation of a false position even to anguish, so incapable of voluntarily enduring suffering for the sake of any other human being—what did it merit but contempt? She knew that remorse had no share in that burning blush, that stammering tongue. She purposely steeled herself by recalling the past—how she had been left to suffer alone, and to fall into an abyss of misery—perhaps of nameless degradation—but for Beppe Guarini's faithful, timely help. Nina could be tender, but she could also be hard. Injustice roused every fibre in her nature to revolt. She was not angelic. Her magnanimity often sufficed her to forgive, but seldom prevented her from despising. "I did not suppose you intended to break faith," she said slowly, after a pause which seemed pitilessly long to Prince Massimo Nasoni. "But people have moments of weakness—of forgetfulness. A word might have slipped out. But if you assure me it was not so, I shall believe you."

"It was not so, indeed," he said, in a muffled voice, while he passed a handkerchief across and across his face.

"Then, either I am on the wrong track altogether, or some one else has spoken indiscreetly. Could Gino Peretti—? *Basta!* You will forgive me for troubling you?"

"How can you ask?" he answered. But the spirit and grace of his manner were quenched. He was still quivering with mortification at that unfortunate speech. Nina rose, and, vanquished by a movement of compassion, offered him the hand she had before refused.

"Good bye, Prince; and thank you," she said, gently. The tears rushed to his eyes, and to hide them he bowed low over her hand.

As he did so, the servant entered with a letter in a square blue envelope, bearing the print of a dirty thumb and forefinger, and smelling strongly of tobacco.

"What is this?" said the Prince, at once recovering his haughty carriage of the head. "What do you mean by bringing me this now?"

"*Eccellenza*," murmured the man, "the bearer is waiting. He said it was most urgent; that you would understand, *Eccellenza*—"

"Enough! You will not return here on any pretext until I ring for you. I am engaged." Then when the servant was gone he turned to Nina, eager to make a diversion from the unpleasant constraint which oppressed him. "This is an odd coincidence," he said. "Just as I had spoken to you about my anonymous persecutor, he sends me another letter. I should like you to see a specimen of his style." The Prince tore open the gummed envelope, with an expression of disgust at its odour of coarse tobacco. "Aha!" he exclaimed, as soon as he had glanced at it. "He has ceased to be anonymous! Here's a signature. Alexis—Alexis—what the deuce is this name?—Smith-Müller?"

"Is it possible?" cried Nina.

"Well, it sounds impossible; but that is what he writes!"

"Strange! I have been anxious to get some information about that man."

"Shall I have him in here?"

Nina hesitated. "I don't know him by sight," she said. "But he may know me. I think I would rather he did not see me here."

"I'll send him away, then." And the Prince laid his hand on the bell.

"Stay!" said Nina. "See what he says. Your servant spoke of urgent business."

"Oh, his urgent business is to get money, I suppose. That's the urgent business of most of us." He looked again at the letter. "He says he has 'something to communicate which concerns some one very dear to me.' Who is there very dear to me?" said the Prince, half aloud; raising his handsome elderly face with the blankness of that dreary question on it, as the moral and outcome of his life. "Oh, I suppose it's a mere invention. But he is very urgent. Only asks for an interview this time, not for money."

"Is it possible," thought Nina, "that this vulgar writer of begging and threatening letters can be the companion and mentor of Mario Masi? If I could make sure, I might open Masi's eyes, and save him from this scheming rascal!" Then she said aloud, "I am curious to see this man. And my curiosity is not idle. I have a good reason for it."

"Will you go into that little anteroom?" said Prince Massimo. "There's a way out of it into the corridor. And, if the door is left a little way open, you can see him before you leave the house, without his seeing you."

"Yes," said Nina promptly. "I will wait until he comes in here, and then make my escape. I begin to see already that the information I wanted on this man's score will be all of one tint, and that black."

"If I learn anything worth telling you, you shall know it."

"Good-bye. And thank you once again."

She passed into the anteroom, bare of all furniture save a bench running round the walls, and intended for the use of the domestics—waiting, in the days when Palazzo Nasoni had sheltered an army of retainers.

The Prince ordered the bearer of the note to be shown in. And, noticing the servant's inquiring glance round the room, said, "You need not attend the lady to the door. She is gone. I conducted her myself to the private staircase."

The case was not so unprecedented as to cause much surprise in any member of the Prince's establishment. The man bowed, withdrew, and presently returned, ushering in Colonel Smith-Müller.

CHAPTER XXXII.

THE Colonel advanced into the room with rather more than his usual swagger—a not uncommon manifestation of secret uneasiness. He had given his rusty moustachios a new coat of dye; and they were black as coals on his red, bloated visage. Moreover he wore a double eyeglass of the kind called a *pince-nez*, with tinted glasses, which concealed his restless, twinkling eyes, and a good deal altered his physiognomy.

The Prince received him standing, and with the slightest possible inclination of the head. "I will ask you to be brief," he said, without any preliminary salutation. "I am greatly occupied."

The Colonel put down his hat on a side table, walked a few paces up and down the room, puffed out his breath noisily once or twice, uttered two or three expletives, and finally said, "This is a painful position, Prince, for a man like me to find himself in. I hold a commission. I have served in the field. I am an old soldier and a man of honour. I have not been used to wait in ante-chambers, nor to be received on sufferance. Hah! Such is life. The fortune of war!"

"I will merely point out to you, Monsieur—Monsieur Smith-Müller, that the writer of anonymous letters puts himself outside the pale of courtesies in use amongst gentlemen. And, in fact, I should not have received you at all if your latest communication had not been signed. Sit down there, if you please."

The Prince pointed to a chair, on which the light of the window fell full, and so placed that its occupant could be well seen from the ante-room. But Smith-Müller did not take that chair. He muttered something about a weakness in the eyes which compelled him to wear smoked glasses, and made the glare painful. And he sat down with his face in shadow and his back to the light.

"Now, sir," said the Prince. "May I again request you to be as brief as possible?"

Colonel Smith-Müller coughed very loud, and gave a noisy sigh. "Prince," said he, "the chances of life have put me in possession of some very singular bits of secret information, which I have always endeavoured to use for the benefit of my fellow-creatures. For myself, I can say that my fellow-creatures have deserved devilish little consideration at my hands. I have been hardly treated. I have been the victim of unmerited treachery. I had a fine social position which was ruined by— Well, well, all this does not interest you. I shall come to the point." He got up, and again moved restlessly about the room, mopping his face with a handkerchief which he had rolled into a ball between his palms. As he turned in his walk, he stopped at the breakfast table, and saying "Permit me! I am parched, and suffering from nervous excitement," poured out a tumbler-full of French wine, which he tossed down at a draught. He drew a long breath after it, which was almost a groan, and then resuming his seat, said suddenly, "You were in Vienna in your youth, Prince."

Massimo started violently. He had expected nothing less than this allusion. "Yes," he answered, with an extra dash of hauteur. "What then?"

"Some romantic circumstances occurred there within my knowledge—an elopement which made some noise at the time," continued the other man. The draught of wine seemed to have steadied his nerves; for he sat and spoke more firmly, and his eyes glittered more steadily behind the tinted glasses. "It is many years ago, now. Both parties are married since—not to each other, as I need scarcely say to a man of the world like Prince Massimiliano Nasoni!" And the Colonel laughed his dry unsmiling laugh.

Massimo was in a fever of agitation, thinking of Nina's presence in the adjoining room, where every word spoken by that fellow must be as audible to her as it was to himself. He rose from his chair, and said brusquely, "I decline to listen to any more of this. If you persist, I shall ring for my servants to make you withdraw."

For a moment Smith-Müller looked at the position of the bell, and of the door, as though calculating the possibilities of intercepting the Prince before he could summon assistance. But seeing the door of the ante-room, and perceiving that Nasoni had an egress that way, he relinquished the half-formed purpose, and changed his tone to one of entreaty. "I pray you, Prince! One moment. It was necessary to say those words, in order to prepare you for what is to come," he said, rising also. You had better hear me, —for the sake of the lady, in whom I have reason to believe you still take an interest! If I am wrong there,—if the person in question is indifferent to you, then you are right in dismissing me and I had better go elsewhere."

The Prince paused irresolute; wondering whether Nina were still within earshot, or had gone away after taking one look at Smith-Müller; doubtful whether it would not be best to let her hear what passed if she were still there. The other man, seizing the opportunity of the Prince's indecision, went on rapidly in short sentences, keeping at the same time a keen watch on Nasoni lest he should suddenly spring to the bell.

"I told you both the parties were married since then. But the woman was a wife already at the time of the elopement. She left a husband at Vienna." Here he poured out a string of unuttered execrations in two or three languages, and going to the table, helped himself to a second draught of wine.

"Well?" said Massimo, "what of that? The husband died."

The Colonel set down the empty glass so violently as to break it. "He did not die. I know him. He is alive. The woman is a bigamist."

"*Santo Dio!*" exclaimed Massimo in a whisper. And he fell back in his chair as if he had received a physical blow.

"Aha! You see that I was right!" said the Colonel, following up his effect. "It was worth while to hear me, eh? Some credit was due to an old soldier and a man of honour, eh? *Parbleu!* Some men would have taken you at your word, and left you without another syllable. But I am too generous,—too forgiving. I have forgiven too much. And with such cards in my hand, too! But there is a limit. I act for my friend, that injured husband, and I demand—observe, I demand. I do not implore,—an immediate subsidy for him. He is poor. He endures privations. *Sacré!* When I think of that, and of others rolling in luxury, it makes me frenzied,—frenzied!" And he ramped up and down the room like a maniac; but never all the time so losing his self-possession as to remove a watchful side glance from the Prince.

"Hush, hush," said the latter, nervously, "you must be more tranquil. I cannot allow this violence." He pressed his hand to his forehead like a man bewildered. Then in a low tone he asked, "Who else knows this, besides you?"

Smith-Müller stopped at once in his wild career, and laid his finger to his nose, with a gesture familiar with him. "Not another living being," he answered in a hoarse whisper. "No one but me,—and the husband, of course. I am the sole depository of the

secret. You have asked a practical question, Prince. You can safely make terms with me. I am empowered. I have full powers."

"Why did you come to me?"

"From a feeling of—of chivalry. I am an old soldier, and a man—" Here he was interrupted by a violent hiccup. "A man of honour. And I was willing to spare the woman, if possible!"

"But why to me?" repeated the Prince, looking at him with a rising feeling of disgust, and the sort of fascination of repulsion which one feels in watching some foul reptile.

"Because I believed you were actuated by nobler sentiments than that *roturier* rascal Guarini. He is a paltry peddling rogue; and a poltroon besides. All that *blague* about his campaigns as a volunteer,—bah! Trash! Lies!"

"Keep to the point, sir!" said the Prince sternly.

"That is the point. I could not trust Guarini. He might have entrapped me by false promises. I don't know that my life would have been safe in Guarini's hands, if I had told him as I have told you, that I was the only man who knew this. I came to you, Prince, believing you to have feelings of chivalry,—like myself; and perhaps some feeling more tender towards the lady. I did not wish to publish the story, if matters could be accommodated. I—*Bon Dieu*, I am in so excited a state that—permit me!"

He had emptied the bottle of Bordeaux, but looking over the table he espied a small decanter of Cognac with a liqueur glass near it, intended to measure out the *chasse* for the Prince's cup of black coffee which stood cold and untasted on the table. He seized the decanter, and poured out a dram, which he swallowed. "Yes, yes, I had faith in you, Prince. I believed that rather than expose the lady to a tremendous *esclandre*—in which your own name would be mixed up; for my friend has suffered much wrong in silence, but there is a limit. And he has me," (slapping his breast violently), "to watch over his interests. I say I had faith in your being ready to behave like a gentleman, and a Prince."

"What is it you demand? And what is it you offer?" asked Massimo, still staring at him with the same look of mingled disgust and fascination.

"A sum of money, to be agreed upon, paid down; and an undertaking not to molest the parties in question."

"Where is—your friend, at this moment?"

"He could be produced, if necessary. You shall have proof, at any rate, of his existence. Meanwhile I can produce his letters, empowering me—"

"Where is he? Perhaps you do not know yourself!"

"Pardon me! I—ahem!—I know perfectly. We are in constant correspondence."

"I ask you for the third time where he is."

"At this moment? He is far away, poor fellow! Enduring unmerited privations. At this moment he is—in Croatia."

"It is false. He is much nearer," said a voice that arrested the Colonel's hand in the act of carrying a second dram of brandy to his mouth. Nina was standing close to them with one hand on the table, erect and firm; her face white as that of a corpse, her eyes full of burning indignation fixed on Smith-Müller.

"Oho!" muttered the latter, with his shifty glance wandering hither and thither, but never for one moment meeting hers fully. "Oho! an ambush. *A coup de théâtre!* I should hardly have expected this from you, Prince; but from Madame, one may be prepared for anything." But, despite his audacity, his dirty hand shook as he finished his interrupted dram and put the glass down; and the coarse red hue of his face had changed to a dull mottled pallor.

"Nina, why have you exposed yourself to this?" said the Prince to her in a low voice.

"Do you not know him?" she returned, still with her burning eyes fixed on the other man's face. "The years have changed his looks since you first saw him, and he has done something to change them himself. But he is the same Casimir Laszinski still: false, and cruel, and greedy, and abject! A renegade to his country, a spy, a thief, a convict—"

"And your husband!" he roared, interrupting her with a brutal threatening action of his clenched fist. Massimo made a step forward, but she stopped him with a little backward movement of her hand, very slight and contemptuous. She confronted the other man with a look of concentrated scorn and hatred, utterly devoid of fear. Her anger was of so much rarer and intenser a quality than his, that it seemed literally to extinguish it as the sun puts out terrestrial fires.

"It was you, then," she continued; "this begging-letter writer, this anonymous threatener, this cajoling, bullying schemer, whom I have heard of from time to time under a feigned name here; doing harm—what else did you ever do?—and spreading dissension, and instilling suspicion! You, Casimir Laszinski, whom I thought dead, righteously shot down, and the world well rid of him."

She was quick to observe and note that he winced and glanced round uneasily at every utterance of his real name.

"If you ask why he kept his secret all these years, I do not know with certainty, but I guess that he spent the greater part of them in the galleries."

The Colonel struck his hand on the table with a horrible oath. "It's a lie!" he stammered. "Old soldier!—Field of honour."

"Perhaps, too, there was little to be gained. Beppe and I were poor. We led a struggling, wandering life."

Again he stuttered out an oath. The brandy—to which he had continued to help himself—was having its effect. "Not true—wicked falsehood! How should I know where you and that scoundrel had hidden yourselves? I searched for you through—through Europe."

"Whatever his motive was," she continued, utterly unheeding his words, but keeping her eyes inexorably rivetted on his face; "one thing only is sure: it was a bad and base one. Why he came to you I can tell you. He came, because he thought to play upon your feelings, your pride, your memory of old times. Fear, or compassion, or disgust,—it was all one what feeling he aroused in you, so that the result was cash to him."

The Colonel nodded ironically, with a half-insolent, half-abject, wholly repulsive smile. Then he folded his arms, and shook his head with a drivelling attempt at dignity.

"If there be one man on earth whom one would have supposed that even Casimir Laszinski would have shrunk from importuning for alms, you are that man," resumed Nina. "But he was past all human visitings of shame long ago. How much I fear him you can see. How much he fears us, you may divine from the fact of his having been in Rome so long, and never made one appeal to my husband—"

"Your husband!" shouted the Colonel, with a sudden lighting-up of intelligence in his sordid face. "I am your husband! Most unfortunate of men!" And his head dropped forward on his folded arms, as if he were falling into a heavy sleep.

Massimo Nasoni was trembling from head to foot, and great drops of perspiration stood on his forehead. "Tell me, Nina," he said, catching at her dress as she was sweeping out at the door. "Tell me this one thing! You did not,—you did not know this man was living when you married Guarini?"

She looked at him with a gleam of surprise in her face. "Know it? No. If you ask me whether I thought his death as well proven as Guarini thought it, again I should have to answer 'No.' I had a feeling all the time that it was too good a thing to have happened to me. For years I expected to see him reappear, day

after day, week after week. The feeling wore off at length. But it was prophetic, as you see."

"And your marriage to Guarini in Paris—?"

"Well?"

"Was it merely a civil rite?"

"No; there was a good old Polish priest—an exile—who had prepared me for my first Communion, and whom my poor father had helped out of our poverty, who knew my story. He was a sincere and earnest man; and he did not gloss over what he held to be my sins. But when I was free—as we thought—he asked me to let him bless my new marriage—for he loved me. He is dead."

The Prince clasped his hands. "Oh, Nina, what a fearful misfortune! But you were innocent—you did not know that you were committing bigamy."

She raised her head with a haughty movement. "Do you suppose that I held myself bound in any case to—that?" And she pointed with her forefinger to Laszinski, now heavily snoring with his head upon the table.

"N—no, no. Not to—to live with him. But a Catholic marriage, Nina! Marriage is a sacrament of the Church!"

She looked at him gravely; then at the drunken figure sprawling on the table. Then she gently disengaged her dress from his grasp, and went out without a word.

After awhile, the sleeper stirred, and rubbed his hands through his hair, and looked up blinking at Prince Massimo Nasoni watching him irresolutely; fluctuating between a hot impulse to summon the servants and have him dragged out and thrust from the door, and a chill terror of adding another to the many scandals of Casa Nasoni, and furnishing the subject of Roman gossip from Trastevere to the Esquiline.

The Colonel (for we may continue so to style him) was used to sleep off drunken fits pretty quickly. He made a clumsy grab at the carafe of water on the table, and succeeded in pouring some into a glass. He drank half of the contents, and then proceeded to sprinkle some of them on his face; and to the Prince's unspeakable disgust, he dipped a corner of the tablecloth into the water and smeared his forehead and ears with it. "A-a-a-h!" he exclaimed, drawing a long breath, and rising more steadily than might have been expected, with the assistance of one hand on the table. "I shall now, Prince—for the present—withdraw. I am placed before you in an unfavourable light—by calumny. Time will do me—justice." He staggered to the door, the Prince staring at him all the time like a man under the influence of a nightmare, and with some vague idea that he *must* wake soon. Just as he was about to leave the room the Colonel turned with his hand on the lock on the door, and said with great solemnity, sometimes keeping his syllables wide apart, and sometimes running them all up together, "Prince! I may have erred. But I have never—scoffed at the—holy—precepts of—my—youth. That woman—clever woman! And adorned with female charms—has no religion. *Mistrust—a woman—without—religion!* I have the honour—to say—*au revoir!*"

(To be continued)

LORD ALCESTER AND LORD WOLSELEY IN THE CITY

ON Wednesday, the 11th inst., the Corporation of the City of London publicly presented to Admiral Lord Alcester, G.C.B., and to General Lord Wolseley, G.C.B., an address of congratulation and thanks for the able and gallant services rendered by them in Egypt, together with the officers and men of all arms and ranks, including Her Majesty's Indian subjects, under their respective commands. The freedom of the City, with a sword of honour, was also presented to Lord Alcester, and the address to Lord Wolseley was enclosed in a gold casket. Lord Wolseley had previously received the freedom and a sword in 1874, on his return from the Ashantee expedition. The ceremony was witnessed by a large and distinguished company. Some 1,700 persons assembled in the Guildhall, while in the Library seats were provided for some 600 more.

In the evening the heroes of the day were entertained at a banquet in the Egyptian Hall at the Mansion House. Most of the guests were naval and military officers who had served in the Egyptian Campaign, and their uniforms showed up brilliantly under the electric light. The speeches delivered on this occasion by Lords Alcester and Wolseley were favourable specimens of after-dinner oratory. Each had something to say, and said it well. Lord Alcester gave cogent reasons for the inactivity which prevailed between the massacre of June and the bombardment of July; Lord Wolseley pleaded for the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers who, as a rule, share more largely in the hard knocks of war than in its subsequent honours.

"LIKE SHIPS UPON THE SEA"

MRS. FRANCES TROLLOPE'S New Story, illustrated by Sydney Hall, is continued on page 401.

THE MARINES AT HOME

FORTON BARRACKS, where our artist's sketches were made, is the largest marine depot in the United Kingdom. At the Canteen and Theatre some score of men are seen scattered about, while one of their number in uniform entertains them with a comic song. Another sketch shows the modern guns and how they are worked. In the skittle-alley men are playing in their shirt sleeves, while others are seated looking on. The officers' mess-room is considered, in point of size, &c., the best in the country. At the further end is a painting of George III., by Northcote, somewhat similar to one in the possession of Her Majesty, who offered 700*l.* for this one. Another sketch depicts the battery and garden. The marines work in the latter after drill; the men drink water from the pumps. The new gun, shown in another drawing, will probably be used in the merchant service. It is quite a novelty, and requires six fewer men to work it than the ordinary guns. The non-commissioned officers' recreation-room usually presents a lively scene. Here the men sit reading, conversing, and smoking.

We may mention in this connection that on Monday evening, the 16th inst., at St. James's Hall, the officers of the Royal Marine Forces entertained the Duke of Edinburgh at dinner, on his appointment as Honorary Colonel Royal Marines. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, and the Duke of Cambridge were present. The Earl of Northbrook (First Lord of the Admiralty) was the only guest invited to meet their Royal Highnesses. Covers were laid for 250, representing the entire force (12,400), afloat and ashore.

P. J. TYNAN

PATRICK TYNAN, the alleged "Number One," is forty-one years old. His father died when he was very young, and his mother placed him at a college in the County Dublin kept by a religious order. Here he showed great cleverness, but he showed no vocation for the Church, for which he was intended, and devoted himself to business. In this he was successful, got a good position at Sir Joseph Causton and Sons, married, and has nine children. Latterly he lived at Peckham, and, as a member of the 13th Middlesex (Queen's Westminster) Volunteers, was present at the Portsmouth Review last year, and formed one of the Guard of Honour on December 4th, when Her Majesty opened the New Law Courts. His mother was quite unaware of his Fenian connections. He is now said to be living in the State of New York.—Our portrait is from a photograph furnished to us by Messrs. Marion and Co.,

Soho Square, who request us to state that copies are to be had at stationers' shops throughout the country. The photograph was taken by Mr. Hemery, who is the owner of the copyright.

JOSEPH BRADY

JOSEPH BRADY, who has been convicted as one of the perpetrators of the Phoenix Park murders, and sentenced to death, is described as a very powerfully built young man of twenty-five, five feet eight inches in height. He has a shock head of black hair, carelessly brushed, while some little whisker and moustache cover the lower portion of a broad, full, and somewhat good-humoured face. By trade he was a stone-cutter. He listened to the Attorney-General's details of the assassinations with an unmoved countenance, but, on the other hand, joined heartily in the laugh whenever (as often happens in murder trials) some touch of the ludicrous excited merriment.

AN ICEBOUND PORT

WE are indebted to "A Frequent Reader" for the photograph from which our illustration is engraved. It represents the port of Odessa a few weeks since when the water had been frozen over for a whole month—a very unusual event—and no vessel was able to enter or leave. "The mass of ice," writes our correspondent, "has been greatly increased by large floating blocks carried here by the currents from the Dneiper and the Dniester. . . . The ice is now being blown up. Every vessel, and there are some thirty large steamers icebound, which has been waiting for the thaw, agrees to share the expense, in all some 8,000 roubles. Such a stoppage of navigation has not been known here for ten years." The weather has been equally severe in the Baltic.

THE FOUNDING OF GEORGIA A HUNDRED AND FIFTY YEARS AGO

THE Americans have a very striking and realistic way of celebrating historical events. They act them over again, and make the reproduction as nearly as possible like the original. Thus on the 12th February last the City of Savannah, the capital of the State of Georgia, signalled by a series of elaborate shows and ceremonies the landing of General James Oglethorpe, the founder of the Colony, in 1733. We need not repeat the biography of this philanthropic, disinterested man, who lived to a good old age, and died so comparatively near our own times that persons not long since dead have actually been in his company. He will also be remembered as the friend of Dr. Johnson, and as having in his youth shot snipe on the site of Regent Street.

The plan which is reproduced in miniature from the columns of the *Savannah Weekly News*, gives a topographical view of the town of Savannah as originally laid out by Generals Oglethorpe and Bull. A visitor two years after the settlement was made describes Savannah as a pleasant town, situated upon a beautiful bluff above the river. It contained at that time about forty houses. The four tall trees in the front of our little picture were still standing, and there Oglethorpe lived in a house without a chimney, and more inconveniently lodged than any other person.

The proceedings of the day comprised a grand military pageant and review; a very eloquent and interesting address by Alexander H. Stephens, the Governor of the State, and almost his last public effort, as he died shortly after; an historic impersonation of the landing of Oglethorpe, and a display of fireworks in the Park.

The historic impersonation was to the following effect. About noon a vessel representing the craft in which Oglethorpe and his party came up the river 150 years before, hove in sight, and as soon as she was moored to the shore, Oglethorpe and his party stepped ashore, and were greeted by Tomochichi and his tribe of Yamocraw Indians. These historic characters then formed in procession, marched through the town, and were presented to Governor Stephens. This engraving is from a photograph by W. G. Wilson, of Savannah.

One of our portraits represents General Oglethorpe, the others depict Lieuts. R. F. Harman and G. P. Walker, of the Chatham Artillery, Savannah, who at the sesqui-centennial celebration commanded the pieces of ordnance captured at Yorktown, Virginia, October 19th, 1781, and presented to the Chatham Artillery by General George Washington in 1791.

We are indebted to Señor Antonio Gogorza, the Vice-Consul of Portugal at Savannah, for sending us photographs and details of this extremely interesting celebration.

SIR FREDERICK LEIGHTON'S WALL PAINTING AT THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM

A MURAL painting, filling a lunette space, some 26 feet long by 13 feet high, in one of the principal courts of the South Kensington Museum, has been completed in a process called "spirit fresco" by Sir Frederick Leighton, the President of the Royal Academy. The picture shows the interior of an Italian Armourer's Yard in the Fifteenth Century; and a flight of broad shallow steps leads up to the Italian Gothic gateway which forms the central mass of the composition. On either side of the gateway project two parapeted platforms. Upon that which is on the left hand side are men repairing or cleaning circular and pear-shaped shields. On a more remote terrace at the back a woman is seen nursing her baby, while a little child is clambering up to the steps leading to the upper part of the gateway. On the right hand platform are customers, to whom banners are being displayed by attendants. Beyond them rise houses and buildings, under a sky overcast with white clouds. Turning now to the lower portion of the picture, on the extreme left, inside a store-room for stuffs, is seen a foreman giving instructions to a journeyman. Seated in a yard, close at hand, a group of embroideresses are at work upon jerkins and mantles. On the extreme right of the lunette some smiths are at work with uplifted sledge-hammers. Next, dispersed about the steps of the yard are the armourer's customers, young men clad in rich and picturesque dresses. One is trying on a suit of fluted and gilded armour; another twists his head to catch a back view of the fastening of his greaves, which a stooping artificer has strapped on to his leg; another, supporting himself against a pillar, is bending backwards to ascertain if his spur is securely fixed to his heel. Through the central gateway is seen a knight on his charger. Then there are groups of nobles examining arms, such as swords, and armbands; a crouching smith, who has strewed at the feet of his customers an armful of weapons; and a party of connoisseurs, inspecting crossbows.

"Spirit fresco," the process employed by Sir F. Leighton in this painting, is declared to be free from the risks of decay arising from defective pigments, loosening of the intonaco, and efflorescence. It was invented by Mr. Gambier Parry, and it has been highly commended by experts for its transparency of effect, and its quality of drying with a dead surface. The plaster employed is a good common stucco, and oil of spike is used as a vehicle for the colours. When the whole process has been carried out, the surface is as hard as marble, and quite smooth. Further information on this subject will be found in an interesting article in the *Builder* of February 28th, from which we have condensed the foregoing details.

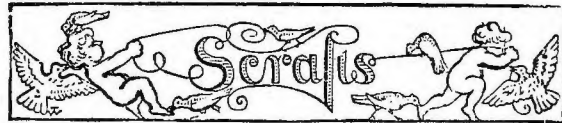
OUR ARTIST IN MOROCCO, I.—A STREET FOUNTAIN

OUR artist writes:—"The streets of the city of Morocco can boast of few architectural monuments. There are the usual Mosques, and after these in importance come the street fountains. These are supplied by subterranean aqueducts, which convey to the town the waters of the Tensift River. The fountains, in addition to supplying the wants of thirsty bipeds, are also used as horse troughs and as

laundries. The chamber into which the water first gushes, however, is closed by a wooden lattice and a protected roof, which is covered, as all holy buildings are, with green tiles. Indeed, as many of these fountains are bequeathed or presented from religious motives, they may well be classed amongst the sacred edifices. The walls are of painted fresco, and the wooden bracket supports of the roof are finely cut and coloured. The fountain represented in our illustration is called 'Skaia de Moassin'—that is to say, the Fountain of the Barbers, so named because it is situated in a square where barbers have their shops. It is one of the finest in the city."

LEAVES FROM A SKETCH-BOOK OF RANDOLPH CALDECOTT'S

OUR engravings are taken from Mr. Caldecott's last work, published by Messrs. G. Routledge and Sons, engraved and printed in colours by Mr. Edmund Evans.



SHAKESPEARE'S BIRTHDAY is being kept this year at Stratford-on-Avon by a series of special performances in the Memorial Theatre. Further, the anniversary will be marked by the Memorial Buildings being completed by a tower adjoining the library and picture-gallery.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS AT THE CZAR'S CORONATION are to be provided with a silver badge bearing either two pens or a pen and pencil entwined, and the word "correspondent" in French and Russian. An office will be established at Moscow by the Government to give all necessary information to home and foreign journalists.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The inauguration ceremony of the new galleries of this Society in Piccadilly by the Prince and Princess of Wales will take place on Friday next, April 27. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and other members of the Royal Family will be present. The tickets will be one guinea, and application should be made to H. Phillips, Secretary, at the Galleries, Piccadilly, W.

THE LUTHER QUATER-CENTENARY next November will be celebrated with the greatest enthusiasm throughout Germany. The principal commemoration will, of course, be at Wittenberg, the chief scene of the great Reformer's labours, but every small village and hamlet will honour the day of Luther's birth in some way or other. A splendid edition of Luther's works will be brought out for the anniversary, and even so far afield as the United States a subscription is being raised by Protestant congregations in New York, Baltimore, and Washington to erect a colossal statue in one of these cities on the model of the Luther Monument at Worms.

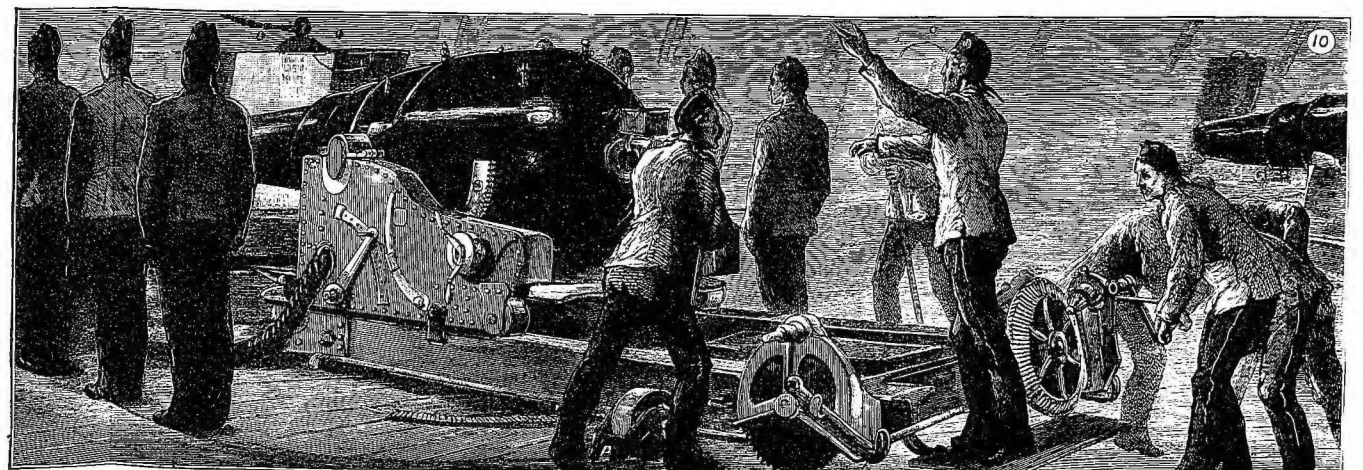
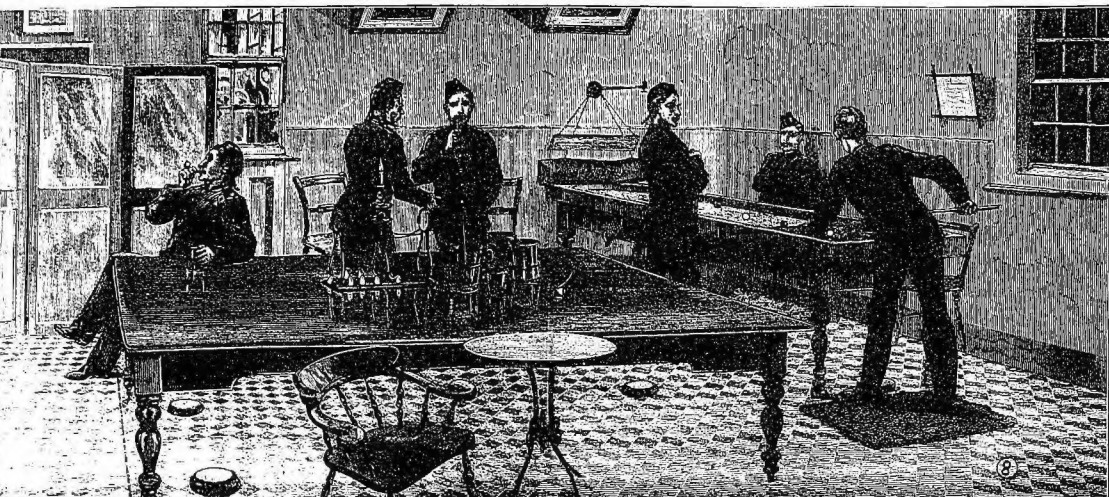
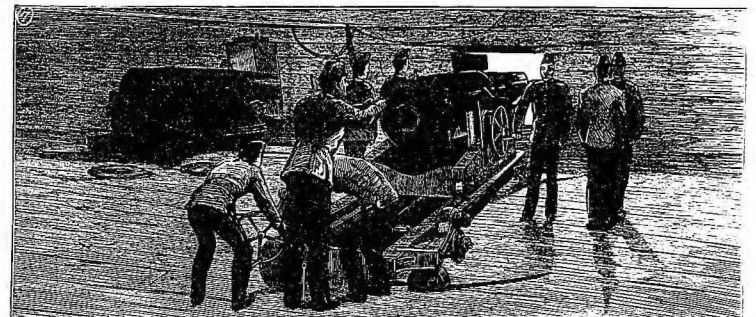
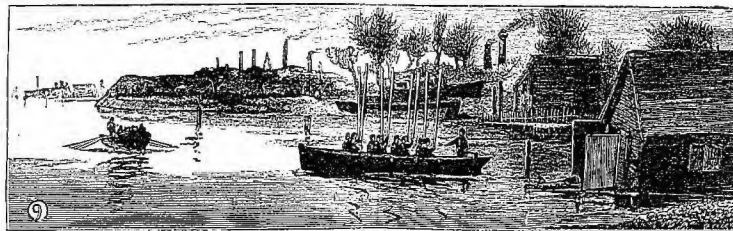
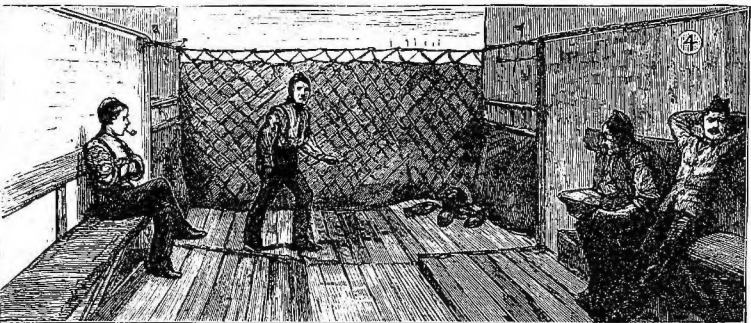
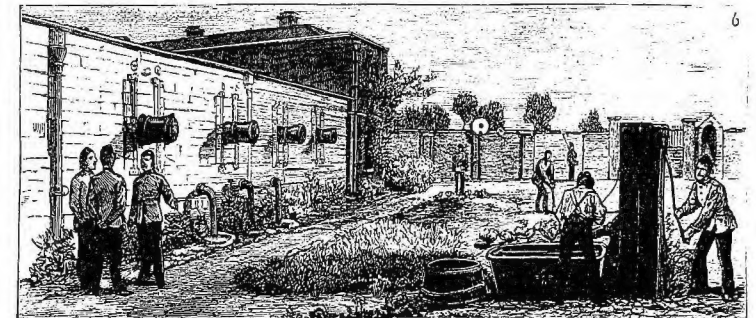
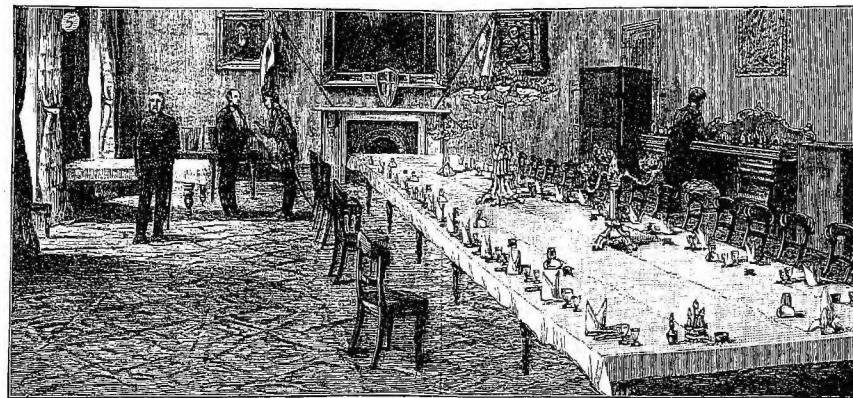
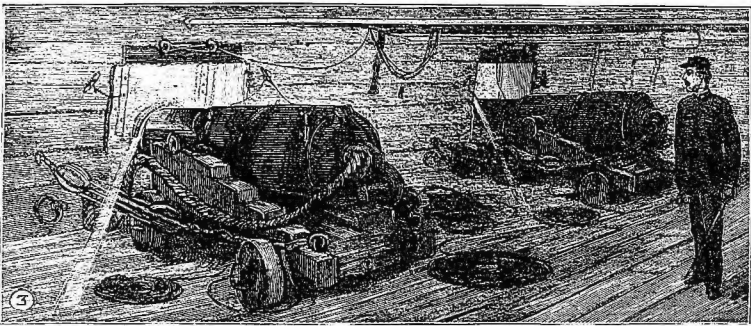
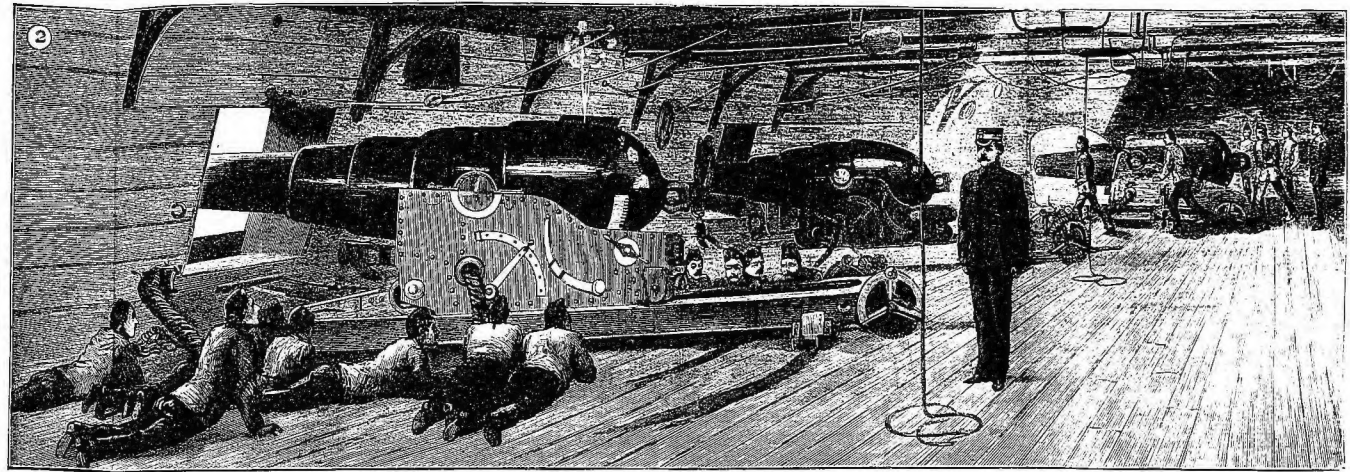
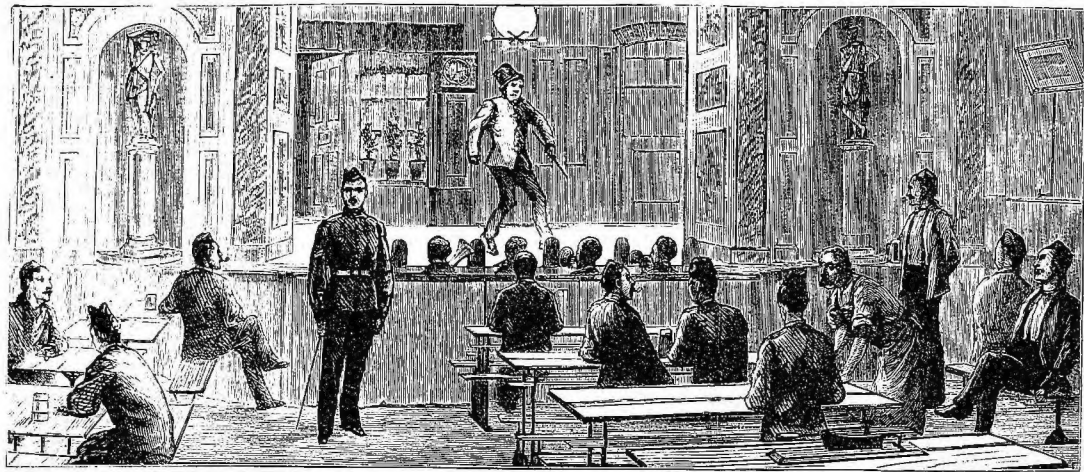
HAPPY COUPLES WHO CELEBRATE THEIR WEDDING DAYS may like to make a note of the following list. At the end of the first year they must keep their cotton wedding; at the second, the paper wedding. In three years comes the leather, at five the wooden, at seven the woollen, at ten the tin, at twelve the silk or fine linen, at fifteen the crystal, at twenty the china, at twenty-five the silver. All gifts received should be of the material suitable to the character of each anniversary, and thus in later years the presents grow more costly. At the end of thirty years is the pearl wedding, then comes the golden at the half century; and the sixtieth anniversary—rarely reached—is the diamond.

ABSENTEEISM IN RUSSIA is beginning to alarm the authorities, and the Finance Minister proposes to increase the tax on passports to foreign countries, and thus keep at home many of those who at present prefer the security of other lands to the alarms of Nihilist plots in their own country. Now the yearly fee for a whole family only amounts to 1*l.*, but this tax is to be raised to 13*l.* for each member of the family, thus partially returning to the restrictions under the Emperor Nicholas, when the tax reached 50*l.* per annum. In those days not more than 15,000 Russians went abroad in the year, while now the number may be estimated at between 300,000 and 350,000, so that the measure if carried out would be severely felt.

THE SECOND YEARLY SALON OF DECORATIVE ART has been opened in Paris at the Palais de l'Industrie, and promises to be as successful as the inaugural exhibition last year. This collection includes the various branches of decorative art which cannot be admitted to the Salon proper—devoted solely to pictures and sculpture—such as metal and goldsmiths' work, tapestry and china, glass and enamel, and purely decorative paintings and sculpture. Another fresh interesting display in Paris is an exhibition of Japanese art, rich alike in native paintings, bronze, arms, and *curios* of all kinds. Amateurs have lent some exquisite collections, Madame Sarah Bernhardt contributing a life-size tiger in gilded wood of 17th century work, and the whole exhibition is arranged with great taste. The paintings mostly represent landscapes in the neighbourhood of the great Japanese towns, and are highly artistic, while, save in the peculiar character of their scenery, they closely resemble the European style of painting.

LONDON MORTALITY further decreased last week, and 1,803 deaths were registered against 1,940 during the previous seven days, a decline of 137, exceeding the average by 42, and being at the rate of 23.8 per 1,000. There were 2 deaths from small-pox (an increase of 1), 57 from measles (an increase of 6), 14 from scarlet fever (a fall of 1), 20 from diphtheria, 36 from whooping-cough (a decline of 6), 2 from typhus fever (a fall of 1), 16 from enteric fever (a rise of 3), 2 from ill-defined forms of fever, 8 from diarrhoea (a decline of 1), and 532 from diseases of the respiratory organs (a decrease of 80, and 80 above the average), of which 336 were attributed to bronchitis and 143 to pneumonia. Different forms of violence caused 68 deaths; 59 were the result of negligence or accident, including 6 from burns or scalds, 9 from drowning, 1 from poison, and 13 infants under one year of age from suffocation. Nine cases of suicide were registered. There were 2,598 births registered, against 2,928 during the previous week. The mean temperature of the air was 44.0 deg., and 3.0 deg. below the average.

THE MUNICH FINE ART EXHIBITION, which opens on July 1st, promises to be one of the most interesting international displays ever held in the Bavarian capital. Foreign countries will contribute very largely, and it has been decided that each nation shall arrange its own works in a special section, and even appoint its own jury. The Crystal Palace, where the Exhibition takes place, is being redecorated, and the former vestibule will be converted into a winter garden with avenues planted with shrubs branching out into the various sections. America will be represented for the first time at Munich, indeed Transatlantic Art is pushing itself very vigorously just now throughout Europe, and the young Society of American Artists propose to hold an Exhibition in London next winter. This Society has just opened its annual display in New York, thus getting the start of the older American spring exhibition at the Academy of Design. Though a good collection on the whole, the work is not up to the standard of last year, which was of unusual excellence. Several very bad pictures are hung, according to the *American Queen*, and while the best work comes from the younger artists, the more prominent painters do not show to advantage. A hundred and fifty pictures are hung out of the 250 sent in.



1. CANTEN AND THEATRE.—2. LARGE GUNS IN THE NEW BATTERY FIRED BY ELECTRICITY.—3. OBSOLETE 64-POUNDERS IN THE OLD BATTERY.—4. THE SKITTLE ALLEY.—5. OFFICERS' MESS-ROOM.—6. THE OLD BATTERY AND GARDEN.—7. OLD AND MODERN 64-POUNDERS.—8. NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS' RECREATION-ROOM.—9. ROWING DRILL.—10. POINTING A MODERN GUN IN THE NEW BATTERY—"READY!"

THE MARINES AT HOME



THE MOVEMENTS of the Fenian skirmishers in England and Ireland and the monotonous trials of the Phoenix Park assassins have again supplied the chief excitement of the week. The examination of Dr. Gallagher and the five other suspects at Bow Street, on the 12th, brought nothing very fresh to light beyond conclusive evidence as to the identity of the doctor with the Mr. Fletcher who took rooms for Norman in the Strand. All were remanded till the 19th, when Bernard Gallagher, the doctor's brother, who was brought up from Glasgow on Monday, took his place with them in the dock. The prisoner Norman is understood to have made a statement to his solicitor in which he admits that Dr. Gallagher was the man who engaged him to fetch chemicals from Whitehead's shop in Birmingham, and gave him 5*l.* for travelling expenses. It is said he will now be called as a witness for the Crown.—Parcels of cartridges have been found cast away at Bootle and at Oldham, and numbers of revolvers have been left at pawnbrokers' shops—the apparent motive in both cases being the desire to get rid of articles of a compromising character.—The police meanwhile have relaxed none of their precautions. The prisoners in Millbank are so strictly guarded that they may not even see their solicitors save in the presence of a warder. Boxes brought for use to the Committee Rooms of the House are rigorously searched at the entrance to St. Stephen's Hall, and the garrison of London has been further reinforced by the First Battalion of the Grenadier Guards. According to an unpleasant calculation of the Birmingham analyst, Dr. Hill, the materials Whitehead is known to have purchased must have made 7½ cwt. of nitro-glycerine, and as only 5¼ cwt. have been taken there remains 2 cwt. unaccounted for—probably now in some place of hiding.

A STRANGE STORY has been told by Walter Guy, clerk in the Telegraph Department of the General Post Office. It is to the effect that on the morning of the 2nd he was inveigled by a tall stranger, who professed to have news of Guy's brother in America, to a room in a back court, where he was bound, blindfolded, and closely questioned as to the police on duty at the office, and finally set free on Tuesday evening so frightened that he lost the power of speech, and did not recover it till 7.30 A.M. on the 14th. Guy applied on Wednesday to Sir R. Carden to make affidavit of these facts, and so dispel the doubt of his superiors as to the perfect accuracy of his statements.—The supposed attempt to blow up Salisbury Cathedral has proved on investigation to be a disgraceful hoax.—A circular has been issued by the Home Office, offering a reward of 100*l.* to any one (not a policeman) who shall give information of the illegal manufacture of explosives.

THE TRIALS of the Kilmainham prisoners still cause considerable stir in Dublin, where the skillful management of the prosecution, the eloquent denunciations of the counsel for the defence, and the provoking *sang-froid* of the informer Carey have scarcely yet begun to stale upon the hearers. The trial of Brady ended on Friday in a verdict of "Guilty,"—the sole defence being a feeble attempt to prove an *alibi*—and the 14th of May was fixed for the execution. On returning home the Foreman of the Jury found a threatening letter warning him that if he found Brady guilty he would "inevitably be scalped." The same verdict was returned on Wednesday in the case of Dan Curley—an invincible of even higher rank than Carey, and the man who dropped the card, "Executed by Order of the Invincibles," in the letter-box of the *Daily Express*. Peter Carey, the ex-Town Councillor's brother, who now made his first appearance as Crown witness, deposed that Curley, after the murders, had set him to watch the carman Kavanagh, whom he thought should be "wiped out;" and Emma Jones, then in service at the Rev. Dr. Neligan's, fully identified the prisoner as one of the group of six or seven whom she had seen open to let two gentlemen in, "when something glittered and one gentleman fell," while on her way to visit an acquaintance at the Viceregal Lodge.—The four men arrested a few days since at Cork have been again remanded. On one of them (Featherstone) had been found a receipt for an incendiary compound, humorously described as a "certain cure for the gout," and several orders on a Glasgow chemist for explosives, including four carboys of sulphuric acid. On a bottle prepared according to the receipt being broken over a door, flames burst out in less than a minute.—In the wild West Mr. Clifford Lloyd has obtained evidence of three distinct murder leagues at Letterfrack, Loughrea, and in the district of Crusheen, Co. Clare. Discovery in the last case seems to have been brought about through information given by one Tubridy, a "moonlighter," who had been severely wounded by a man whose house he had attacked, and so, falling into the hands of justice, had been sentenced to ten years penal servitude. After conviction he turned informer, the first result of his disclosures being the arrest of eleven respectably dressed countrymen when about to embark at Queens-town for America.—Dissatisfaction has again manifested itself among the constabulary, in consequence of the delay in carrying out the recommendation of the Commission of Inquiry, and the Belfast men went so far as to issue a circular advocating a strike if their claims were not immediately recognised. Both at Cork and at Belfast the men have been warned that dismissal will be the result of any imprudent agitation. The report of the Commission will be published in a day or two.—The unanimous expression of Irish opinion, so fully evidenced by the deputation of Friday, has led to the abandonment of the obnoxious mail contract with the full consent of the London and North-Western Company themselves. The prize will be again thrown open to public tender, and the accommodation of passengers will be esteemed no less important than the rapid conveyance of the mails.—The Land Corporation is about to commence operations with the vacant farms on Mr. Lambert's property in Galway, and probably also those on Lord Cloncurry's estates in Limerick. Many landowners are believed to be anxious to make arrangements with the company, who will work "boycotted" farms on their own account, paying the proprietor a rental, which, though moderate in amount, will be at least secure.—Mr. Mooney, President of the Philadelphia Convention, has implored Mr. Parnell, if he cannot come in person, to send a message for the opening day. The name of Land League, it is said, will be dropped, and a new league formed, allied in name and purpose to the National League in Ireland. The dynamite faction is expected to be in a minority at the meeting.

THE MOST DISASTROUS FIRE which has occurred in the City since that in Wood Street a few months since broke out on Monday night in Paternoster Square. It began a little after midnight at the tall premises of Messrs. Kegan Paul and Co., the well-known publishers, and spreading rapidly from roof to roof, before long had attacked eight different warehouses, lofty buildings occupied in all by some sixteen different firms, completely gutting some and destroying the roof and upper floors of others, while others again not actually attacked suffered considerably from scorching and damage done by water. The fire, which at one time presented a magnificent spectacle, framing St. Paul's in crimson light, was got under by great exertions in about three hours without injury to limb or life, though some of the inmates of the endangered houses had a narrow escape, as had the firemen from falling stones. The loss

has been variously estimated at from 90,000*l.* to 500,000*l.* Of other accidents from fire and flood the week has had an ample share. On the previous Friday a fire in the warehouses of some large upholsterers in the City Road caused damage to the amount of 35,000*l.*, and severe injury to five of the brigade, who were caught by a falling party-wall; on Saturday a woman and her four children who lodged in the second floor of a marine store dealer's in the Edgeware Road met their deaths through the house taking fire, the flames beating back again and again the men who tried to come to their assistance; and on the Thames on Sunday five out of a pleasure party of nine were drowned by the upsetting of their boat off Wandsworth.—The crew of the *Kiltarn*, burnt at sea on the 28th ult., were landed this week at Liverpool. The unfortunate vessel was laden with rum and sugar from Demerara, and the disaster was caused through an attempt of the sailors to broach the cargo.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SEDDON, R.E., has issued his report on the Bradford chimney accident of last December. The construction of the chimney, built up of separate parts too weak in themselves, and insufficiently united, must alone sooner or later have caused its fall. The immediate cause of the accident was the cutting away of the outer skin, on which the chimney to a great extent was resting.

THE WEEK'S OBITUARY includes the names of Lord Talbot de Malahide (æ. 78), many years President of the Royal Archaeological Society; of Dr. Farr, the once brilliant Superintendent of the Statistical Department of the Registrar-General's Office, whose tardy reward was snatched from him at the last moment by the illness which compelled his retirement at the age of seventy; and of Sir Philip Rose (æ. sixty-seven) the confidential friend of Lord Beaconsfield, and for years the legal adviser of the Conservative party.



PARLIAMENTARY circles in GERMANY have been startled by another of those arbitrary manifestoes which of late the Emperor and his Chancellor have been wont to thunder forth at recalcitrant deputies who refuse to listen to the voice of the charmer, and to obediently vote Prince Bismarck's measures with closed eyes. Prince Bismarck has long been anxious to establish a biennial budget, but the deputies were afraid that this would mean an adjournment of Parliament for two years, and have refused their consent. Now the Chancellor comes down with an Imperial message requesting the Reichstag to reconsider its decision, and pass the budget for 1884, so that next session may be entirely devoted to the consideration of those Socialist measures for which Prince Bismarck has so long been endeavouring to obtain a hearing. In his message the Emperor reminds the deputies that on the passing of the Socialist Repressive Law, "we expressed our conviction that legislation must not be restricted to police and repressive measures, but must also seek to eradicate, or at least to alleviate, the evils combated by penal laws by the introduction of reforms calculated to improve and assure the welfare of the working classes." Chief amongst these "reforms" may be mentioned the Accident Assurance Bill, so long a pet scheme of the Emperor's. The Liberals, as may be imagined, are exceedingly angry at the pressure put upon them by the personal interference of the monarch in Parliamentary procedure, and whilst disclaiming any intention of offence to the Emperor, declares it to be unconstitutional, and of course denounce Prince Bismarck as the real author of the message. There is little other German news save the death of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, the Emperor's nephew, and one of his most trusted generals and military advisers.

Signor Mancini's declarations with regard to a presumed Triple Alliance are still universally discussed, especially in AUSTRIA and ITALY. They have been enhanced in interest by a speech in the Hungarian Diet practically corroborating his assertions from Herr Tisza, who called to mind the statement of Count Kalnoky, and his announcement to the Delegations that Italy had rallied to the Conservative foreign policy of the two Central European Powers Germany and Austria. This policy had for its object the maintenance and consolidation of peace by every possible means. The suspected murderer of Count Majlath, Spanga, was arrested last week at Pressburg. When discovered he wounded himself with a revolver.

There is little either of internal or external interest from FRANCE. The Chambers were to reassemble on Thursday, but the political outlook is essentially calm and cloudless. The chief Government measures are a request for a vote of 200,000*l.* for the expedition to Tonquin, and for insuring a French protectorate over that territory, which has been definitively decided upon; the Bill on seditious meetings and a measure for the conversion of the Five Per Cent. Rentes into Four and a Half Per Cent. Stocks. France is now determined to put her foot down, and has followed up Commander Rivière's seizure of Nam Dinh by the despatch of Comte de Kergaradec to the Emperor of Annam with an ultimatum, insisting upon the immediate execution of the Treaties of 1874, or the conclusion of a new Treaty altogether. Should King Tuduc not consent to this, vigorous measures are to be taken, and war vessels are already being fitted out at Toulon. M. Bourée, the French Minister to China, has also been recalled, on account of having concluded a Treaty with that Government, which has been promptly disavowed by the French Cabinet.

In PARIS much interest has been aroused by the death of a gigantic speculator, M. Biedermann, chief member of a ring which has "cornered" colza oil this winter to such an extent that the price has been very considerably enhanced during the last few months. The speculators overreached themselves, however, and M. Biedermann, going to the counting house of his partner and banker, M. Carlin, shot himself. Another curious story is that of an ex-notary named Marie Cliquot, who for the past ten years has been living upon the peasantry of Mareuil by raising money upon forged mortgage deeds duly adorned with the counterfeit of the official registrar's signature. Always careful to pay the interest, he grew to be greatly respected, and became Maire of the Commune, until a neighbouring landowner learning to his astonishment that his estates were supposed to be mortgaged, unmasked the swindler, against whom there are now 381 distinct charges of forgery. A new opera by M. Léo Delibes has been brought out with great success at the Opéra Comique. It is entitled *Lakmé*, and deals with the love of a Brahmin girl for a young British officer. Mdlle. van Zandt and M. Talazac secured great and well-merited applause by their portrayal respectively of the hero and heroine.

In RUSSIA it is stated that the date of the Coronation has been altered from May 27th to June 10th—the former date being the anniversary of a very gloomy incident in Muscovite history—the murder of the Young Demetrius of the House of Rurik by his uncle, Boris Godounoff. The Nihilist trial has come to a close. Three of the prisoners have been condemned to penal servitude for life in the Siberian mines, and the remainder to various terms of imprisonment. One—Boreisha—turned informer. There is to be another Nihilist trial before the Coronation festivities.

From the UNITED STATES comes very little American news proper, the sayings and doings of the Irish Party apparently monopolising the attention of all circles. There are to be two

Land League Conventions at Philadelphia—one on the 25th, of the National Land League of America, and another, on the 26th, called the Irish National Convention. The controversy between the moderate spirits and the dynamite party continue, but the marked disgust of the Americans at the proceedings of the latter is causing all but the most ultra-Irreconcilables to adopt a far more subdued tone.—The well-known Railway King, Mr. Jay Gould, has determined to retire on his modest fortune of 20,000,000*l.* He intends to pass his first two years of leisure in making a tour round the world in his yacht.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.—The Federal Council of SWITZERLAND has rescinded its decree of expulsion, and has permitted Mgr. Mermillod to return. Geneva, and the other protesting cantons, however, are authorised to act on their own lines within the Constitution.—In DENMARK the Landething has rejected the vote of want of confidence adopted by the Folkething against the Cabinet. The Folkething, however, presented their address to the King on their own account, but got soundly lectured for not passing certain Ministerial Bills.—In ITALY currency payments were resumed last week, and though numbers of persons presented themselves to change their papers for hard money, there was no severe drain upon the banks.—In EGYPT all is quiet. Lord Dufferin has persuaded the Government to widen Alexandria Harbour at a cost of 270,000*l.*, and the Indemnity Commission has now allowed 1,215 claims to the tune of 374,000*l.*—The annexation fever is still endemic, and we hear from Queensland that the Colonial Government has formally taken possession of NEW GUINEA, owing manifestly to the fear that Germany had its eye upon that island for a naval station. On the WEST COAST OF AFRICA also a considerable tract of territory extending from British Sherbro to within a few miles of the Liberian Republic has been annexed by Royal proclamation, thus securing to the British the entire control of the trade of that coast.—From the Congo district it is announced that the French have occupied Ponta Negra, Loanga, and the Portuguese Governor of Angola has telegraphed to Lisbon: "Natives have protested. Cruiser *Bongo* protested. I require ships and forces. Province tranquil."—In SOUTH AFRICA messengers have arrived at Pietermaritzburg from Cetewayo, who complain that owing to the retention of his cattle he is in danger of starvation.—From CANADA we hear of an Electoral Reform Bill introduced by Sir John Macdonald, which extends the franchise to spinsters (why not widows also?) possessing the requisite property qualifications.



THE QUEEN and the Princess Beatrice are now in the Isle of Wight. Though slightly regaining strength, Her Majesty still suffers severely from her late sprain, and even now can neither stand nor walk for more than a few moments, while Sir J. Paget, who saw the Queen on Saturday, considers that it will be some time before Her Majesty can venture to use the injured limb freely. The Queen, however, intends to return to town in time to open the Fisheries Exhibition on May 12, and if unable to walk into the hall Her Majesty will declare the Exhibition open from her carriage. Saturday was the Princess Beatrice's twenty-sixth birthday, and the Windsor bells were rung and salutes fired as usual, but as the Queen's health prevented any festivities at the Castle, the Princess and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught spent the evening at Cumberland Lodge, where Princess Christian gave a large dinner-party in her sister's honour. Next day the Duke and Duchess and the Princess Beatrice attended Divine Service in the Private Chapel, where the Rev. J. St. John Blunt preached. On Tuesday morning the Queen and Princess Beatrice left Windsor for Osborne, where they arrived in time for lunch.—Owing to the depressed condition of the sheep stock throughout England the Queen has commanded that no lamb shall be served this season in the Royal Household.—Her Majesty's birthday will be kept in London on May 26.

The Prince of Wales returned to town from Newmarket at the end of last week, and was joined on Saturday by the Princess and daughters from Sandringham. On Sunday the Prince and Princess and their daughters attended Divine Service, and were visited by the King and Queen of the Netherlands, whose call they returned shortly afterwards. Next day the Prince inspected the buildings of the Fisheries Exhibition, and with the Princess and daughters went to the Military Assault of Arms at the Albert Hall in aid of the Egyptian War Fund, the Dukes and Duchesses of Edinburgh, Connaught, and Albany also joining the party. In the evening the Prince of Wales was present at the dinner given by the Officers of the Royal Marines to the Duke of Edinburgh on his appointment as their honorary Colonel. On Tuesday night he attended the Smoking Concert of the Amateur Orchestral Society, the Duke of Edinburgh playing in the band as usual. On Wednesday the Prince attended the funeral of the Hon. Mrs. Stonor at Henley-on-Thames.

The Duchesses of Edinburgh and Connaught went to the Haymarket Theatre on Monday night, whilst the two Dukes were dining with the officers of the Royal Marines, and on Tuesday night the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh went to the Globe Theatre. On Thursday they were to open the Bazaar in aid of the Children's Convalescent Home in connection with All Saints, Highgate.—The Duke of Albany presided on Wednesday night at the Festival Dinner of the Ventnor Consumption Hospital.

Princess Louise has returned to Canada, having derived much benefit from her stay in Bermuda. Before leaving, a fire broke out at night in her bedroom, and caused much damage, the Princess happily receiving no hurt.—The marriage of Prince Thomas, Duke of Genoa, with the Princess Isabella of Bavaria has been celebrated with great festivities at the Castle of Nymphenburg, near Munich.—The Archduchess Marie, third wife of the Austrian Emperor's youngest brother, the Archduke Charles Louis, has died at Cannes, aged twenty-seven.



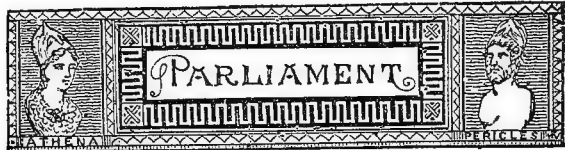
THE CHARGES brought against them in the Upper House of Convocation have not been unchallenged by the Salvation Army. At their spring meeting this week in Exeter Hall the statements of the Bishops of Oxford and Hereford were pronounced "false and cruel," and the attempts to justify them vague and unsatisfactory. Mr. Booth declared that every corps in England should be questioned, and the Bishops would then be asked to do what was right. Should they refuse, a memorial would be sent to the Queen from the 1,500,000 who worship at their meetings. The Army has now, it seems, 491 corps, with a million and a half members, and an income of 121,000*l.* Fresh contributions to the amount of 10,000*l.* were announced, says the *Daily News*, during the day, including five of 1,000*l.* each. The "Captain" who advertised that he would preach "standing on his head" really meant, we are now informed, that he would take his stand on the Divine Head of the Church.

THE SCANDALS at St. Matthew's, Sheffield, have entered on a new phase. The Vicar has received a strong remonstrance from the Archbishop for mingling water with the wine, washing out the chalice, and other illegal practices. The two former, together with the Eastern position, Mr. Ommanney refuses to surrender, though willing to make concessions in minor matters. The stipendiary magistrate having refused to grant a case for a superior Court in the matter of the first summons against Mr. Wynn, the second summons has been withdrawn, and direct application will be made to the Court of Queen's Bench. Mr. Wynn has now left things to the Archbishop, and the early celebration on last Sunday was unattended with any disorder.—Meanwhile the troubles at St. Matthew's have found an echo at St. Paul's, Pendleton, where the vicar, Mr. F. H. Wright, has been long at variance with the People's Warden, Mr. Mead. Last week that gentleman announced his intention of following the example of Mr. Wynn, and wrote to the bishop of the diocese and to the Mayor of Salford, requesting him to be present to prevent any breach of the peace. Mr. Wright, however, wisely shunned the conflict, and a notice on the church doors on Sunday informed the congregation that, in deference to the bishop, and to avoid "mob violence," that morning there would be no celebration.

THE MEMORIAL drawn up at a meeting of the National Club in February to protest against the exchange of livings between Mr. Suckling and Mr. Mackonochie, and since signed by over 8,000 lay Churchmen, was forwarded last week to the Bishop of London. In his reply, Dr. Jackson again declares that he "should not have been justified in requiring conditions beyond what the law imposes, and which he should have been powerless to enforce." The chairman of the meeting now sends to the *Times*, the joint opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor-General, Dr. Deane, and Mr. Jeune, that under the circumstances the Bishop had "the legal power to refuse Mr. Mackonochie's resignation," and also that "a refusal to institute him would have been upheld by any Court before which the matter might have been brought."—In the application made last week for the absolute deprivation of Mr. Mackonochie Lord Penance has reserved his judgment.

THE DEAN OF WINCHESTER, the Rev. J. Bramston, is desirous of resigning through ill-health. The appointment has been offered to Canon Barry, of Westminster.

CARDINAL MANNING, whose departure for Rome has been prevented by a severe cold, is now fairly convalescent.



THE improvement noted in the business prospects of Parliament continues and increases. The House of Commons has so far disposed of Bills in the Ministerial programme that it has fully supplied the Grand Committees, who have now in hand work that will profitably occupy them up to Whitsuntide. The two Committees, which began well, are going on, if possible, better. The personal interest in them continues, with slightly inconvenient effects as far as the atmosphere of the comparatively small rooms in which they sit is concerned. The House of Commons is, perhaps, the best lighted and the best ventilated building in the world. Members accustomed to the comforts of their own chamber have been inclined literally to turn up their noses at the arrangements in the Grand Committee rooms. On the first day of the meeting of the Committee on Trade there was doubtless some reason for complaint. An effort has been made to introduce the same system of ventilation which makes the House of Commons agreeably warm in winter and miraculously cool in summer. This is not possible to its full extent, there being no means of connecting the smaller rooms with the elaborate system of the House. But something has been done in that way, fresh air being introduced through a grating in the floor, the vitiated air passing out by the roof, and being conducted to the Victoria Tower, where it is burned. On the first day of the sittings the upholsterers' men, not liking the unfinished appearance of the grating in the floor, sedulously covered it over with carpet, with the result that there was danger of simultaneous vacancies in the representation of some sixty constituencies. That has been altered now. To any one less fastidious than the *habitués* of the House of Commons the ventilation would be thought good enough. As for the lighting, there is, as far as the Committee room devoted to law is concerned, nothing like it in London. Two sunlights, the last result of the inventive genius of Mr. Sugg, to whom London already owes so much for improved street lighting, spread a rich, soft, shadowless light over the chamber—a light which is not only free from the reproach of adding heat and impurities to the atmosphere, but which is structurally arranged so as to assist in ventilation.

The Grand Committee in this room have two Bills in hand, one relating to Criminal Appeal, and the other to the Codification of the Criminal Law. By an instruction from the House of Commons these have now been consolidated, and when added to the statute-book will complete a work which successive law officers through several administrations have undertaken, and have year after year been baffled by the inability to get them through the House of Commons. If they pass this Session, as appears now assured, they will be one of the first fruits of Grand Committees. The other Committee has its hands quite full. It is now well into the Bankruptcy Bill, which it may even hope to finish in the course of another week. There will then await it the Patents Bill, and if it gets this through by Whitsuntide it will have deserved well of the country. The saving of time effected is enormous, much more than is expressed by the matter-of-fact assertion that the House of Commons is now working double tides. The procedure of the Grand Committees is nearly equivalent to the addition of four morning sittings in a week to the service of the public. It is true that at a morning sitting the House of Commons meets at two and sits till seven, whilst the Grand Committees meet at twelve and rise at a quarter to four. But within the three hours and three-quarters there is on the average twice as much work done, and better done, in Grand Committees than in the five hours' sitting in Committee of the whole House.

The carrying of the second readings of the Criminal Code Bill and the Patents Bill illustrates the improved condition of affairs in the House itself. When the House met on Thursday in last week the debate on the Criminal Code Bill was practically concluded. It is an old familiar friend to members who have sat in more than one Parliament. Its principle has been approved again and again, and in the early part of the sitting it received the unanimous approval of legal gentlemen in all parts of the House. It was recognised that in the searching process of debate in the Grand Committee, whatever improvements were possible would best be made, and that all the House had to do was to read the Bill a second time. Lulled and enchanted by this chorus of approval, the Attorney-General was unfortunately led into delivering a long self-gratulatory and generally complimentary speech. It was mid dinner hour, the House was nearly empty, and such an opportunity of passing a Bill through an important stage rarely presents itself. But the Attorney-General, rising to the occasion, went on and on, speaking just long enough for Mr. O'Donnell accidentally to drop in. Mr. O'Donnell of course made a speech. Irish members who presently came trooping in followed in ordered succession. The golden opportunity had

fled, and the Attorney-General had the chagrin of seeing the debate go on till close upon two the next morning, when it was brought to a conclusion by a muster of Ministerialists at this untimely hour, and a threat to invoke the *Clôture*.

But the Bill passed its second reading, and on Monday the Irish members reassembled with the determination to spend a pleasant evening in discussing the foregone conclusion that it should be referred to a Grand Committee. The first Order of the Day was the Patents Bill, and if they could only keep the ball rolling till half-past twelve this Bill, being opposed, could not be taken, and the night would practically have been wasted. They started well, putting up Mr. T. P. O'Connor as being most fluent of speech and longest of wind. But he had not gone far when the Speaker interposed with a dictum that changed the fortunes of the evening. He ruled that, the principle of the Bill having been debated on the second reading, could not be rediscussed on a motion to refer the Bill to a Grand Committee. This was a staggering blow which the Irish members in vain strove to bear up against. Whenever they attempted to lapse into repetition of Thursday's debate, the Speaker met them. They could not, with all their practice and natural ability for repeatedly saying nothing in slightly varied form, talk for six hours directly on the question whether a Bill should be referred to a Grand Committee, or to Committee of the whole House. They withdrew discomfited, and before nine o'clock Mr. Chamberlain had the unexpected good fortune of being able to move the second reading of the Patents Bill. This was met with a chorus of approval from all sides of the House, and on this wave of acceptability the Bill triumphantly rode into the safe haven of the Grand Committee. Monday night's record will probably stand as the most successful business accomplishment of the Session.

Apart from actual business done, there have been two days appropriated to debate on party questions. One was a morning sitting devoted to the adjourned debate on the affairs in the Transvaal, which, owing to the multiplicity of amendments, has now got so dreadfully mixed that the Prime Minister declines to name a day for its continuance till it be settled on what particular amendment the debate is to proceed. At present there are before the House in more or less formal way the original amendment which Mr. Gorst wants to withdraw; an amendment which Mr. Cartwright will not proceed with; an amendment which Sir Michael Hicks Beach wants to bring to the front; and an amendment in an amended form which Mr. Gladstone has placed upon the paper. Whilst amendments accumulate the debate decays.

On Tuesday the House spent a long and rather dull evening discussing the question of local taxation. The chief interest of the sitting was centred in the division, which was highly significant. Mr. Pell had brought forward a resolution demanding instant relief for Local Taxation, meaning, as was plainly confirmed by Mr. Arthur Balfour, a draft on the Consolidated Fund. This was met by Mr. Albert Grey with an amendment affirming the urgent necessity for a measure dealing with the whole question of Local Taxation and Local Government. Yet the House of Commons, which but the other day pledged itself and the Government to economy, preferred the amendment by the critically small majority of twelve in a House of 446 members.



ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—The prospectus for the season of 1883 says a good deal in very few words. It is evident that Mr. Gye, the manager elect, has been in no way influenced by the vaunted successes of the German companies last year; nor does he believe in the soothsayers who have so often augured the decline and fall of Italian Opera. His only promised novelty is *La Gioconda*, the most generally lauded work of the much talked-about Ponchielli, to whose claims and probable acceptance *The Graphic* has from time to time invited attention. Among the "revivals" announced are two other operas from the pen of an Italian composer who, it must be conceded, by all except "the advanced people," has done some more or less excellent work in his day. These are the *Gazza Ladra* and *Conte Ory* of Rossini. Both will be welcome, as can hardly fail to be the Italian version of Auber's *Domino Noir*, and that of Wagner's *Fliegende Holländer*. Each of these four works contains a responsible part for one of the *prime donne absolute* of the company—Mesdames Patti, Sembrich, Pauline Lucca, and Albani; while *Gioconda* is to be introduced to us under the auspices of Madame Marie Durand, an American lady much esteemed in the Southern States and in various parts of Europe. The names already signalled are enough to show that Mr. Gye sets as much value as at any former period upon his leading vocalists. It was expected that Madame Nilsson was still further to strengthen this in its way, almost unprecedented *troupe*, but the Swedish songstress has herself announced publicly that such is not the case. Madame Scalchi resumes her position as leading contralto, her companion being Mdlle. Tremelli; the list of tenors is materially enhanced by the engagement of our English Mr. Maas; Cotogni and Del Puente are at the head of the barytones, Gailhard and De Reszke foremost among the basses. As usual of late years Signor Beviniani and M. Dupont will share the post of conductor, &c. The other officers, including Mr. Carodus as principal violin, Mr. Pittman as organist, Messrs. Dayes and Caney as scenic artists, &c., remains chiefly as before; and, allowing for some changes with a small numerical reduction, the same may be stated of the orchestra and chorus. Respecting certain new-comers, it is as well to await their advent, and the issue of their successive *débuts*. The changes effected in the auditorium, with a view to the public safety, at the instigation of the Metropolitan Board of Works, can only meet with general approval, even should they lead to the restoration of an ancient nuisance that used to go by the name of "Fops' Alley." The theatre is to open on the 1st of next month.

CARL ROSA'S OPERATIC COMPANY.—Mr. Rosa's provokingly short season comes to an end to-day with a morning performance of *Colomba* and an evening performance of *Mignon*. We are glad to learn that the result has in most instances fully met expectation. It were hard indeed had it been otherwise, remembering with what a true spirit of enterprise the undertaking has been carried out from the commencement. Each of the English operas composed expressly for Mr. Rosa have evidently gratified the London public—*Esmeralda* more especially, as the easier to be apprehended by the ordinary mind. Thus the zealous *impresario* goes forth to his thousands of patrons in the country furnished with new, and it is to be hoped, on all accounts, solid attractions.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Saturday Afternoon Concerts, so admirably directed by Mr. August Manns, are nearing their close for the present. The more reason why every amateur who cares for orchestral music of the highest class, played in perfection by a body of instrumental executants not easily surpassed, under a chief so thoroughly versed in every school (occasionally we wish he were less "eclectic"), should lose no opportunity of hearing one, or more—or, in fact, if convenient, all—of them. Recently among the symphonies, which, by universal agreement count as the chief attractions of the Crystal Palace Concerts, have been F. H. Cowen's "Scandinavian," now recognised here and abroad as a masterpiece; Schumann's No. 3 (in C major); Mr. C. Hubert

Parry's Symphony in G, composed for and first played at the Birmingham Festival last year, a work, in spite of certain tendencies to which staunch and unconverted adherents to forms that are imperishable, might probably object, of the highest merit; and, last of all, the *Harold in Italy* of Hector Berlioz, which has puzzled all the critics, since the *Symphonie Fantastique*, puzzled Schumann, and (in a more mysterious sense, about which much might be said) perplexed the famous violinist, Nicolo Paganini. The gifted Spanish violinist, Señor Sarasate, has won new fame by his brilliant execution of poor Henri Wienawsky's concerto in D (No. 2), and other pieces; an English pianist, Mr. Richard Rickard, has won distinction by his performance of Chopin's F minor concerto; and in all other respects the programmes, vocal and instrumental, have been varied and attractive. Meanwhile the grand *Requiem* of Berlioz is eagerly expected.



A MELODRAMA, sombre in the most literal sense of the word, for much of its action is carried on upon a darkened stage, was produced on Saturday evening, at the OLYMPIC Theatre, under the title of *Rachel*. The author, Mr. Sydney Grundy, who acknowledges his obligation for the prologue to a French piece, with the exciting title of *La Voleuse d'Enfants*, has doubtless been moved by a desire to find a suitable part for Miss Genevieve Ward, who is, indeed, rarely seen to advantage unless she is playing the part of some daring and unscrupulous lady, much skilled in the arts of deception, and quick to triumph over baffled enemies. Such a character is furnished to her in the case of Rachel—the criminal heroine of this play—who, having lent herself to a nefarious plot for palming off a supposititious child in the place of a dead child for fraudulent purposes, is horror-stricken at discovering that the infant which she has deposited in the hands of a mysterious stranger is, in fact, her own offspring. We are here, as will be observed, in the very domain of the Ambigu and the Porte St. Martin Theatres; nor do we escape "from that obscure sojourn" throughout the three acts which, after a supposed lapse of fifteen years, are devoted to the sequel of the story, save in the circumstance that Mr. Grundy's dialogue is far superior to that of most works of this class. To attempt to follow the dramatist through the labyrinth which he has constructed would be a hopeless task. It must suffice to say that the business is that of tracing, proving the identity, and recovering possession of the child, a work which is finally carried out by Rachel herself. Many vicissitudes and strange adventures indeed are to be encountered before this climax is arrived at; and probably never before was the agency of the police, both in and out of uniform, more lavishly employed on the stage. That Mr. Grundy has enabled Miss Ward to indulge in fearful smiles and insinuating wiles, and to startle her audience and make them feel uncomfortable must be admitted; and little more than this is apparently considered needful as a foundation for a public claim to have achieved a success.

Mr. Robert Buchanan's new comedy, entitled *Lady Clare*, at the GLOBE Theatre, presents a curiously incongruous combination of well-known incidents in popular plays. For this, however, not the author, but the French novelist, M. Ohnet, is mainly responsible, for *Lady Clare* follows pretty closely the incidents and situations of a novel by this writer, entitled "Le Maître de Forge," which has enjoyed considerable popularity in France. The dramatist's theme, as is indicated by the quotation from the "Idyls of the King" which furnishes the motto of the playbill, is that of a wife who undervalues a good and worthy husband, but lives to acknowledge her mistake with bitter remorse. All ends happily in this instance, but unfortunately the self-willed and capricious heroine secures but little sympathy, her contemptuous treatment of Mr. John Middleton, the wealthy manufacturer, whom in a pique she has condescended to marry, being absolutely without excuse or palliative. Miss Ada Cavendish, though she plays the part with some power and fascination, certainly does little to mitigate this defect. Nor does Mr. Bucklaw's rather stiff and formal portrait of the ill-used husband arouse any great commiseration for his long suffering. This lack of interest in the main course of the story would certainly have been more perilous if it had not been for the efficient aid lent by Miss Harriett Jay's excellent performance of the part of a lively-spirited Eton boy, who makes love in a boyish fashion to a sister of the slighted husband, a part also very naturally and effectively played by Miss Lydia Cowell. The play is well put upon the stage, and on the whole it was very favourably received.

Miss Wallis appeared at the GAIETY Theatre on Wednesday afternoon as the heroine of a new play, written by Mr. Frederick Eastwood, and entitled *The Decoy*. Mr. Eastwood's production can lay no claim to originality, the notion of a woman being reluctantly induced to aid and abet a nefarious scheme for cheating at cards, and afterwards suffering remorse, rendered the more bitter by the fact that her victim has inspired in her disinterested love, having done duty as the leading idea of other well-known pieces. Miss Wallis plays feelingly, and makes the most of some dramatic situations; but the artificially melodramatic character of the work, and a certain crudeness in the construction of the acts, were rather painfully apparent.

The farewell performance of *Caste* at the HAYMARKET Theatre on Friday last was rendered additionally interesting by the reappearance of Mr. Hare, for this occasion only, in his old part of Samuel Gerridge—an admirable impersonation, which it is no disrespect to his successors to say has never yet been equalled. A brilliant audience assembled, and at the fall of the curtain the stage was literally blockaded with bouquets of costly flowers. On Saturday *School* was revived once more, with substantially the same cast as before. It will be played only for a limited number of nights, and will be followed by the production of M. Sardou's *Fédora*.

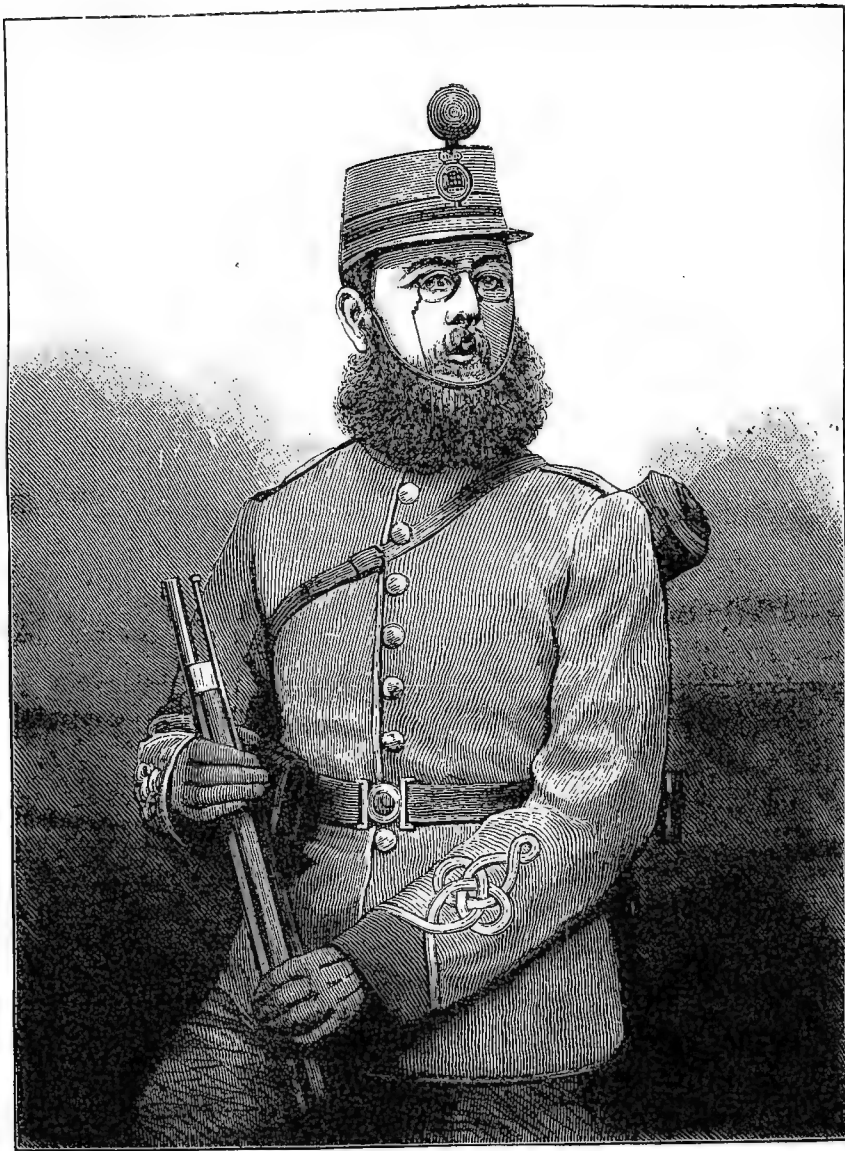
A revival of *All for Her* has taken at the COURT Theatre in the place of Mr. Pinero's unfortunate play, *The Rector*. Mr. Clayton, we need hardly say, repeats his singularly fine impersonation of Hugh Trevor in this sombre but powerful piece. In other respects the cast is hardly equal to that of former revivals; but the play nevertheless interests deeply, and is likely to secure renewed favour.

Miss Vane, who played the part of Madame de Fontanges in *Plot and Passion* at the GAIETY Theatre on Tuesday, is a lady of far more ability than the ordinary type of ambitious *débütantes*. Her style is not very refined, but it is forcible, and evinces knowledge of the stage. We believe she has had considerable experience in the country.

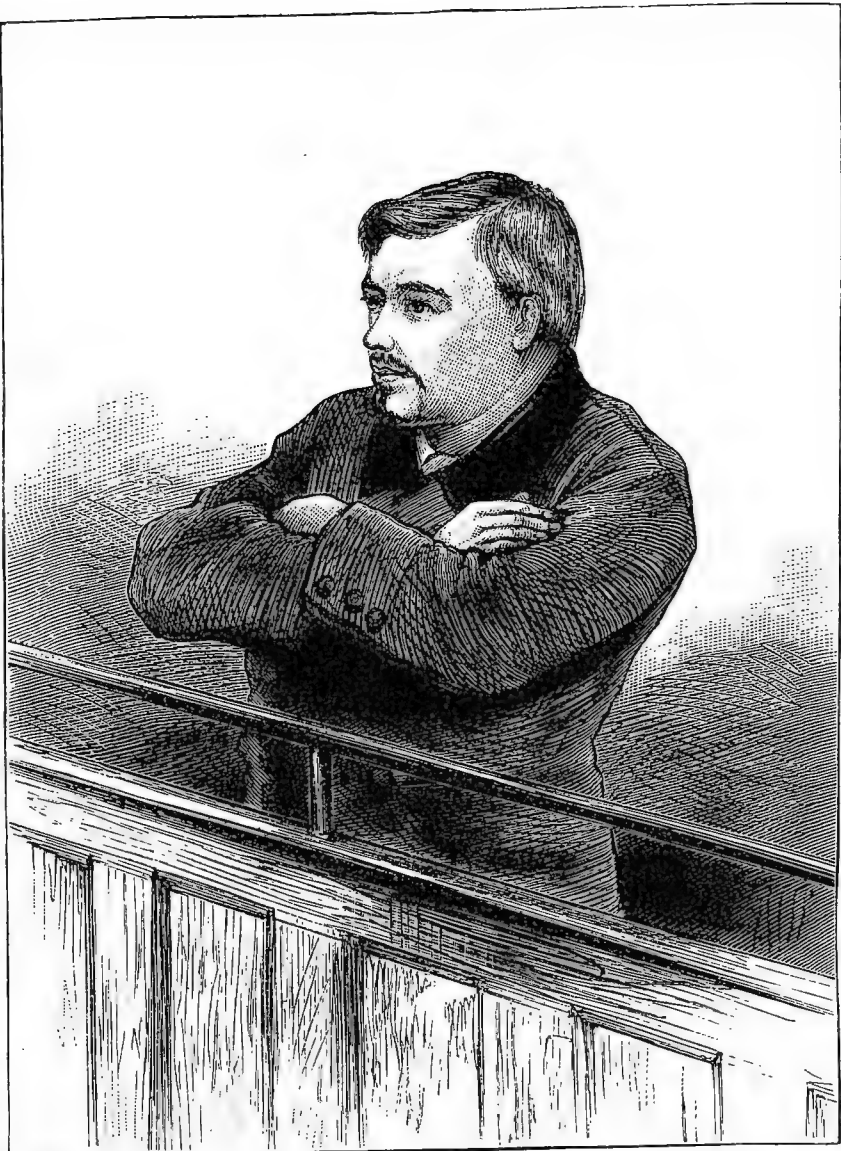
Mr. Irving's attack on the amateurs in a recent speech appears to have caused some annoyance in certain quarters, but it seems from Mr. Irving's explanation that he does not object to amateurs in the abstract, but thinks that they should act without professional assistance. It has justly been remarked that the appearance of performers of power and established reputation in a subordinate position to ambitious ladies and gentlemen who are at the same time exhibiting ludicrous incapacity, is somewhat anomalous.

A new "Dramatic Authors' Guild" has been formed, chiefly with a view to watch over dramatic literary property.

A new and original play by Mr. Tom Robertson, son of the late



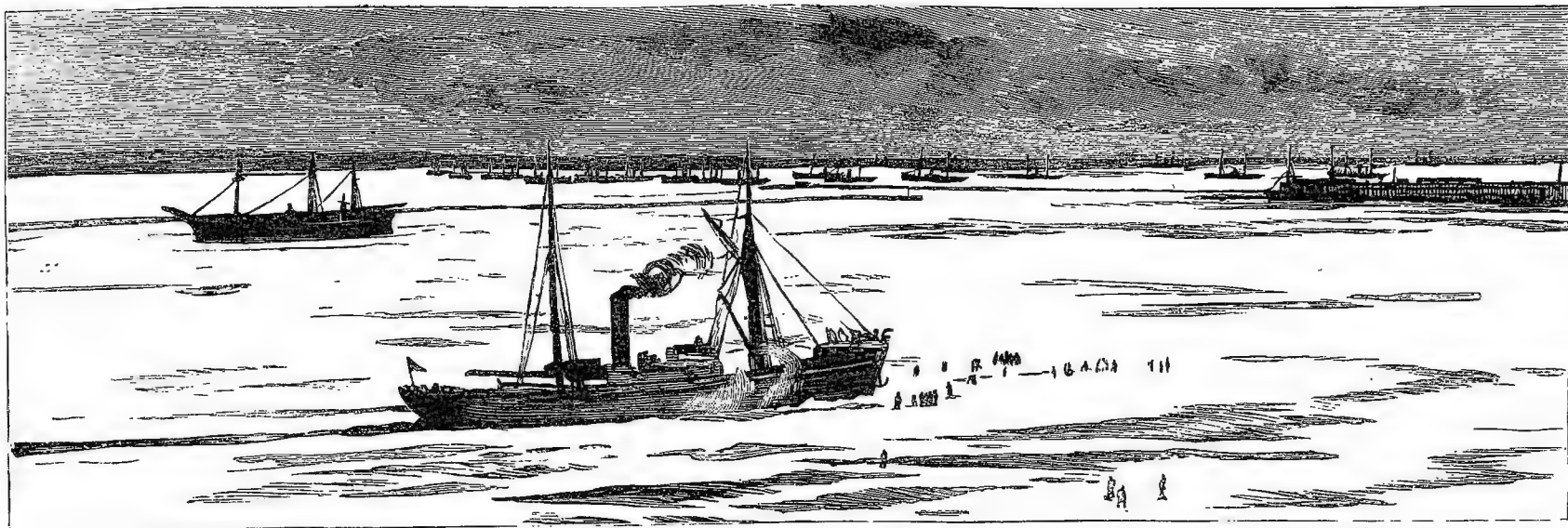
P. J. TYNAN, FROM THE PHOTOGRAPH IDENTIFIED BY JAMES CAREY AS THAT OF THE MISSING "NO. 1"



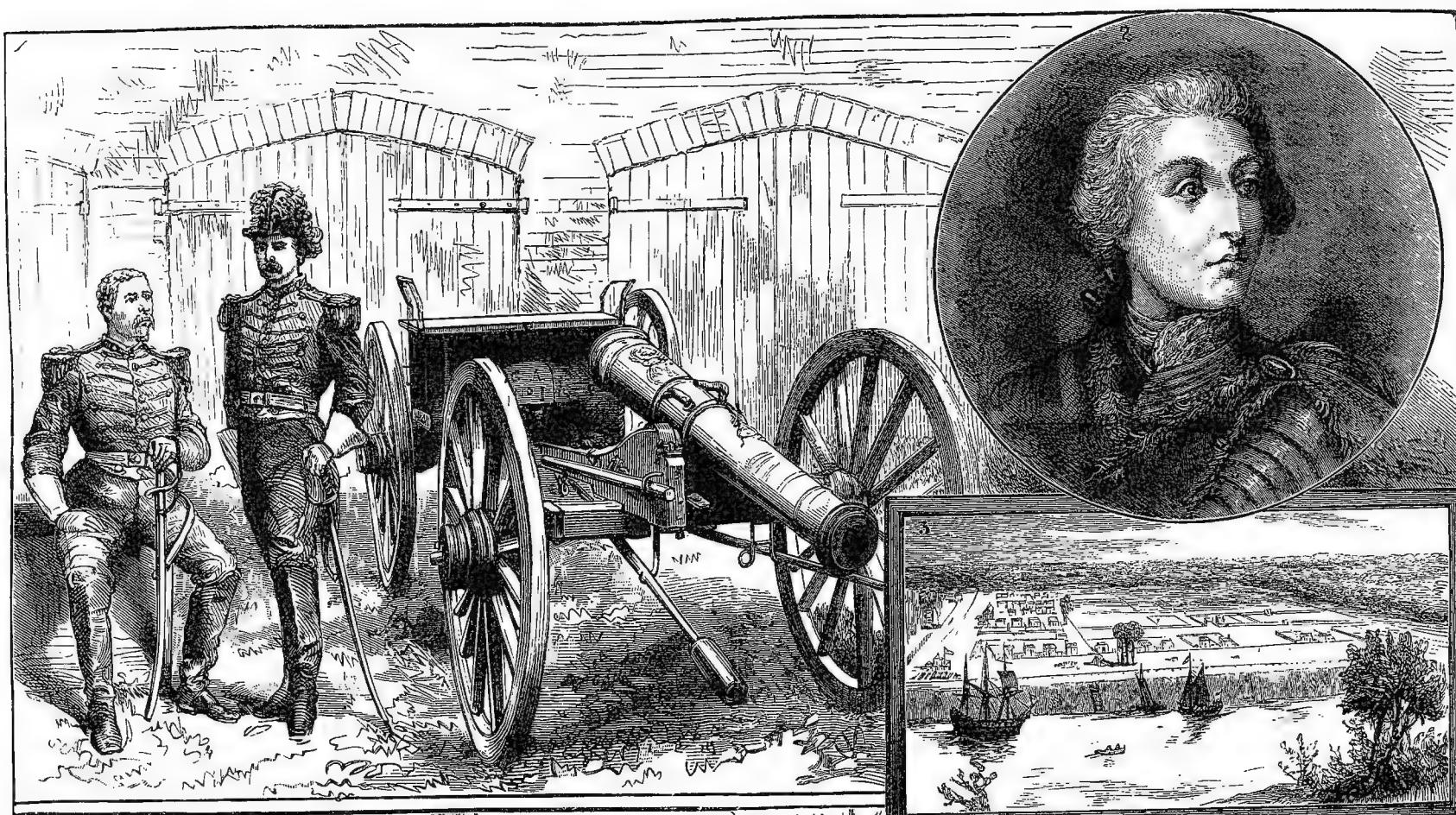
JOSEPH BRADY, THE MURDERER OF LORD FREDERICK CAVENDISH AND MR. BURKE, IN THE DOCK AT THE GREEN STREET COURT HOUSE, DUBLIN
From a Sketch taken at the Close of the Trial



"COLOMBA," THE NEW OPERA AT DRURY LANE—COLOMBA AND LYDIA DISCOVERING ORSO AFTER HE HAS BEEN LEFT WOUNDED BY THE BARRACINI



THE SEVERE WINTER IN THE BLACK SEA—THE PORT OF ODESSA BLOCKED WITH ICE



1. Lieutenants G. P. Walker and R. F. Harmon, of the Chatham Artillery, Savannah, in Command of the Historical Washington Guns at the Sesqui-Centennial Celebration.—2. General James Oglethorpe, the Founder of the Colony of Georgia (From an Engraving of the Period).—3. The Town of Savannah, as First Planned.—4. Pageant Commemorating the Landing of General Oglethorpe on the Bluff of the Savannah River, February 12, 1733.

THE CELEBRATION AT SAVANNAH OF THE SESQUI-CENTENARY OF THE SETTLEMENT OF GEORGIA, U.S.A.

Mr. T. W. Robertson, is said to have been successfully produced at the Theatre Royal, Hull.

The death is announced of Mr. Edward Atkins, an excellent actor in his way, though he was not often seen in London. He will be best remembered as the original Jem Dalton in *The Ticket-of-Leave Man*. Mr. Atkins died at the age of sixty-five.



MR. CHARLES GIBBON'S "Of High Degree" (3 vols. : Chatto and Windus), is a piece of sound and finished work which will please most readers, displease none, and obtain as full a share of popularity as its predecessors. So far as popularity is concerned, it will probably gain as much as it loses by Mr. Gibbon's departure from Scotland as the scene of his story, though on the whole we think that he is really more at home to the North than he is to the South of the Border. A certain commonplaceness results from the loss of the local flavour which he knows better than most people how to employ. The plot is interesting and not without originality of invention, but it is too improbable, that is to say too apparently improbable, to be altogether satisfactory. This want of satisfaction, moreover, will be apt to extend itself to the conduct of the principal characters. The conduct of the hero, for example, in his exceedingly rapid faithfulness to the memory of the girl whom he believed dead will assuredly deprive him of general sympathy, especially as he thereby incurs no sufficient penalty. Loyalty and constancy are going a little out of fashion in fiction, and we should be sorry if a writer of romance like Mr. Gibbon should take to being faithless to the good and time-honoured canon. On the other hand, the novel is none the worse for a certain melodramatic flavour due to the work of a very well-developed villain. On the whole, "Of High Degree," though it would certainly not have made much mark as a first work, and though we miss in it many of the author's most attractive characteristics, is quite good enough to maintain his reputation. One of its merits is the high level of constructive finish beneath which it never falls: indeed its merits as a whole are literary rather than dramatic—it is, considering its variety of incident, almost too quietly interesting.

"Tontine," by Matilda J. Barnett (1 vol. : F. Pitman) is very evidently an American production, even the unscholarly peculiarities of Transatlantic spelling being reproduced faithfully. Its origin is quite enough to account for the hysterical gush of its style, combined with the national mannerism of determining to be cultured in all the proper directions—German poetry, German music, vague psychology, and so on. The characters, like the plot, are simply and entirely unintelligible, nor is it even possible to decide whether "Tontine"—which is not a form of speculation, but a girl—is chronically or only temporarily insane. Men and women faint upon the smallest possible provocation, and revel, at least most of them, in morbid nervous conditions which they take for intellect in themselves and one another. It is curious that the country which claims to have invented humour should so strongly affect so-called literature of this kind.

Mr. J. S. Winter claims in his former work, "Cavalry Life," as in his present collection of tales, "Regimental Legends" (3 vols. : Chatto and Windus), to have described the British soldier as he is—or, more accurately, the British officer. If his claim is justified, then the British officer—at least the British Cavalry officer—is, at his best, the reflection of the fancies of a school-girl who has dreamed of an ideal dragoon, or rather of the school-girl herself; for it is impossible to avoid the fancy that Mr. Winter's officers are young ladies in disguise. They are very sisterly and affectionate towards one another, very beautiful, very correct in their sentiments and in their speech, and have nothing to do but think and talk of sentimental flirtation. Of course there are coquettes among them, upon whom Mr. Winter is very properly severe; but, on the whole, they are very nice, lady-like people. The three volumes are evidently inspired by very elementary notions of what constitutes interest and amusement.

"An April Day," a Novel, by Philippa Prittie Jephson (2 vols. : F. V. White and Co.), opens unpromisingly, but presently develops into an idyllic romance, very slight, but pleasantly and freshly told. The plot is exceedingly simple, and the characters rather sketched than drawn, but the interest depends upon a single situation, of which the most is made—with all the better effect because, though it implies a mystery, the reader of average penetration and experience is made a party to it from the beginning. Many more pretentious stories are far less successful than "An April Day."



THE TURF.—The Craven Meeting dragged its weary length along to the end of its fourth day, and it now almost becomes a question whether it would not be advisable to abandon this early Spring Meeting at headquarters altogether. At all events, the Jockey Club must bestir itself, and do something towards improving the bill of fare. Perhaps it would be a move in the right direction to curtail the meeting to three days. The meeting, however, was not without a special point of interest in the running of Lord Falmouth's Grandmaster, who was second to The Prince for the Biennial, and on the Thursday won the Craven Stakes in a field of eleven, after starting first favourite. This enhances the Derby prospects of The Prince, but Galliard now heads the list of quotations for the great event, being said to be, and in a trial having shown himself to be, many pounds better than his stable-companion. The Newmarket Handicap was but a poor affair, only seven competitors coming to the post. Berzenze, notwithstanding his indifferent running this season, was made favourite, but could only get third to Faugh-a-Ballagh and Alizon. By the way, looking far ahead, the winner is not at all an unlikely animal to be heard of for the Cesarewitch. Lord Zetland has been appointed Steward of the Jockey Club in place of Mr. Lowther, retired. There was a general feeling among the well-wishers to racing that Mr. Lowther should be reappointed, but the Club thought "better not."—The Epsom Spring Meeting has been favoured with fine, but by no means warm weather, and any amount of dust. As was the case last year, the Great Metropolitan Stakes were run on the first day, and only a meagre field of five came to the post, as was the case on the last anniversary, when Fiddler won. Shrewsbury, who had been sent from the north, was elected favourite with Alizon, who ran fairly at Newmarket last week, and Vista next in demand. The northern horse made no show in the race, which was won by Vista, after a hard set-to with Alizon, by a head. Lord Rosebery's victory was well received, as the Lord of the Durdans is very popular at Epsom. For the great Surrey Handicap Laceman and Auctioneer ran a dead heat and divided; and the finishes throughout the day were very close, Kincardine only getting home a head before Panic in the Westminster Stakes for Two-Year-Olds. Lord Rosebery's colours were again to the fore on the Bellicent colt in the Prince of Wales's Welter Handicap; and the day's racing altogether was up to the average standard. It never rains but it pours; and Lord Rosebery, whose luck on the Turf has been none too good, opened

the ball on the second day by winning the Juvenile Selling Stakes with the Modena filly, and then had the great race of the meeting, the City and Suburban, credited to him by means of Roysterer, who started at 40 or 50 to 1 in a field of eighteen, almost the extreme outsider of the party. Shotover, the favourite, was nowhere, nor were either of the other S's, Sachem and Scobell. In fact, not a favourite got a place, unless Sweetbread, who ran third, can be called one, his price being 16 to 1. Lowland Chief showed himself a grand horse in giving the winner 1st. 10 lbs., and running him to a head. The Ring are enormous winners on the race, the majority having "skinned the lamb." It is difficult to find any one who backed Roysterer, except the speculator who some time back wired a commissioner to back Falkirk, but owing to a muddle with the key numbers, had his money put on Roysterer.

CRICKET.—"Winter still lingering in the lap of Spring" has prevented anything more than a few tentative matches, the only one worth mentioning being the early annual contest between the Notts Eleven and Twenty-Two Colts, which resulted in a draw. The Colts got 186 in their first venture, and the Eleven five runs less. In their second innings the Colts put together eighty-two for the loss of fourteen wickets. Among them G. Bean most distinguished himself with forty-four and twenty-two.

FOOTBALL.—Among the many District Association Challenge Cup contests which have been recently decided, the Liverpool Ramblers have beaten Bootle for that of Liverpool.—Inter-county football still lingers on, and in Rugby matches Lancashire has defeated Northumberland.—At the recent meeting of Association Secretaries, a resolution was carried regretting the system of "importation" of players, and recommending the various clubs to do their best to repress it. Quite right—the system is unfair in itself, and disheartening to the members who aim at representing the clubs in matches.

LACROSSE.—Lancashire has gained an easy victory over Cheshire.—To-day (Saturday) lovers of this pastime will see a good game between North and South at the Oval, commencing at half-past three. Most of the crack players of the kingdom will be in the field.

PEDESTRIANISM.—The great one hour's walk on Monday last at Lillie Bridge, between Hibberd, Raby, Thatcher, and Griffin, resulted in a win for Hibberd, who covered eight miles in 58 min. 44 sec. What would such a feat have been thought of a few years ago!



THE VACANCY CAUSED BY THE PROMOTION OF MR. JUSTICE FRY has been filled by the elevation to the Bench of Mr. A. L. Smith. It may interest boating men to know that Mr. Justice Smith will be the fourth University "Blue" among the limited number of English judges, the other three being the new Master of the Rolls, Mr. Justice Denman, and Mr. Justice Chitty. The new judge took his seat for the first time in the Court of Queen's Bench on Monday.

THE LAW HAS AGAIN BEEN PROPITIOUS TO MR. BRADLAUGH in the action brought against him by Sir Henry Tyler for certain blasphemous libels in the *Freethinker*. Lord Coleridge took the occasion to dissent from the dictum of Mr. Justice Stephen that attacks on the vital truths of Christianity, however respectfully worded, were against the law. In the present case, however, this was only a side issue, the prosecution having completely failed to prove that Mr. Bradlaugh was legally responsible for the articles in question. Mr. Bradlaugh now contemplates an action against the late Lord Mayor for granting an order to Sir H. Tyler to inspect his banking account. Lord Coleridge thought that in doing so Sir John Ellis had gone beyond the Act.

TWO OF THE ENGLISH BALLET DANCERS, whose disasters in Poland excited much commiseration a few weeks ago, are now on their way home; an anonymous benefactor having left money for their travelling expenses with the Bow Street magistrate. The other two have got engagements at St. Petersburg.

ALBERT E. SAUNDERS, the discarded lover, who, after trying in various ways to annoy and injure his faithless mistress and her husband, Mr. Tippins, teacher in the National School at Westerham, at length waylaid them near their residence with a revolver, and inflicted a severe wound upon his rival, has been convicted at the Lewes Assizes and sentenced to ten years' penal servitude. The jury recommended the culprit to mercy on the ground that he also had been wounded; for his threats had induced Mr. Tippins to carry a pistol in self-defence, and in the struggle he seems to have used this weapon with effect.

TO A LETTER FROM THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD calling upon him to resign his office as medical attendant on the poor at Hounslow, Dr. Whitmarsh has returned a positive refusal. "He would rather," he says, "be dismissed than resign. But should the Board dismiss him they would do so illegally."

THE RELUCTANCE OF THE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR to regard any case as coming within his functions was again exemplified in the matter of Robert Cozens, of the Peculiar People, the charge against whom had been expressly referred to him by the police-magistrate for Lambeth. He thought the guardians of St. Saviour's should take the matter up, and sent a police inspector to them on this errand. But the wary guardians answered through their clerk that they had power to prosecute in the matter of live children, but not dead ones, and flatly refused to take the case out of his hands. They seem, indeed, to have thought that the thing aimed at was to saddle them with all the expenses.



THE SEASON AND THE MARKETS.—Till Thursday the April showers had been but few, and vegetation will now profit by the moisture. Nevertheless, the dry and sunny, if cold, period which we have been enjoying has been one of the greatest service to agricultural prospects, and the seeding of spring corn and the planting of potatoes have been prosecuted under highly favourable conditions. We hear, however, of winter sown beans having been cut off by the frost so badly in the Eastern counties that spring seed has had to be drilled in to make good the faulty rows. In other districts that have escaped the frost the bean plant is thriving and the hoe has been used two or three times.—Grass and wheat are not at all forward, in fact the appearance of the crops is on the whole rather behind what it is usually in mid-April. The large supplies of wheat and flour in hand and arriving keep bread cheap, but the future is less bright for the workman and large consumer of bread. America and France speak by no means encouragingly of their harvest prospects.

THE PRICE OF ENGLISH CORN remains very moderate.

Wheat is at 42s. 1d. against 45s. 11d. a year ago, barley at 33s. 3d. against 28s. 7d., oats at 21s. 11d. against 21s. 7d. So far as these prices can be accepted, farmers seem just now to be getting back upon their barley what they are losing on their wheat. The market deliveries continue liberal, the new Act has modified old reckonings, some authorities add five per cent, some one-ninth, some one-tenth, some a fifth, one a fourth, and one as much as a third. The last three estimates are probably "wides," for most of the more important markets were on the old list. Our own view is that one-ninth is about the measure of the increase on wheat. As regards barley and oats we cannot as yet offer a definite opinion.

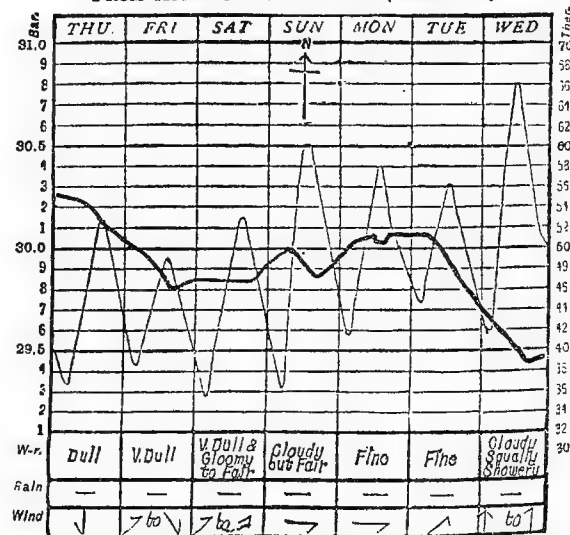
THE SCOTCH SQUARE HEAD WHEAT is a prolific variety which may be sown with advantage up to mid-April, and will bear a good crop in August. It is not so good for fine flour as are other sorts, but is particularly useful as doing well in seasons where autumn or early spring sowing has been difficult. This has struck a correspondent, who writes all the way from Manitoba in reference to a "Rural Note" on this subject. In reply to questions asked we can only say that the Scotch Square Head wheat is tolerably well known, and that the number of Scottish emigrants leaving monthly for Canada could not do better than take some of this seed, selected if possible, with them. We should certainly advise their doing so if only to give the variety a fair trial. Our correspondent says, "We have two good varieties now, the Scotch Hard Fife, and a variety brought by the Mennonites from the South of Russia. We depend most upon the Hard Fife for our best flour at present, but possibly the Square Head being a northern variety might do as well in that particular, and being more prolific it would in that case be more valuable as a crop. If it is not too slow a grower it would do well here. Our season is short, and we are forced to use cereals and roots which mature rapidly."

SWALLOWS.—For many ages the swallow has been known in all parts of England, so that the veriest Londoner would feel insulted if assumed not to know a swallow when he saw it. As a matter of fact, however, the dwellers in the country themselves are by no means to be trusted, as those who register earliest appearances of certain birds have only too good cause to know. The ordinary swallow whose appearance is signalled from one quarter or another about Lady Day every year is nearly always the sand-martin, which arrives in England a fortnight or three weeks before the swallow. The sand martin is the smaller of the two, and of a predominant mouse colour. Its wings and tail are shorter than those of the true swallow, and it is also remarkable for a lower and less powerful flight. The presence of steel blue colour in the swallow's plumage should usually suffice to distinguish it, but where a poor light prevents recognition by colour its long outer tail feathers, extending considerably beyond the closed wings, will serve to identify it.

NATURAL HISTORY NOTES.—The wheatear was seen at St. Leonard's as early as March 29th, the chaffinch at Harrowgate, on April 7th, and the willow-wren at the same place or the same day. The sedge-warbler was seen near Cranbourne on April 5th, the wryneck on the same day at Harleston, in East Anglia. The first arrival of the cuckoo seems to have been on April 9th, when it was heard at Wilton.—A woodcock was seen on the wing in Kensington Gardens on the 5th of April, early.

SUCCESSFUL FARMING is a title with a suggestion of irony in it nowadays, but a correspondent says, "In 1880, finding a distant estate going to the bad, with worthless tenants, neglected agency, and cross-cropping all round, I cleared two farms of their tenants, acres—204a. 3r. 16p. and 97a. 1r. 27p., so-called strong land; and bought plant, stock, &c., at easy prices; in 1881 I tackled two more men, whose bad, wasteful farming was largely assisted by gin-and-water—322a. 1r. 1p. and 239a. 3r. 15p., paying the usual 'valuations' for land sown that would not pay for reaping, and everything lost about the place." At May-day, 1882, our correspondent found that, farming carefully himself, he had made rent value, that his stock was worth fully double the valuations paid on entry, and that he can grow turnips and potatoes on land which the farmers had reckoned only fit for beans. His manager thinks "they are well round the corner; that with the heavy head of stock the outlook is not at all a bad one for continued holding, but that, if wishing to let, the first dry summer and hard winter will bring plenty of good offers at fair rents." Finally he writes, "At present I am clear that this land must have been by this time, but for our action, tenantless, at no rent at all; that, stocked and worked as it is, it is the nucleus of my estate for defensive purposes as it has been before, and that it will pay me to keep fully three times what I was offered in 1880 all round." This should be encouraging to landowners, as it is a perfectly genuine case.

WEATHER CHART FOR THE WEEK FROM APRIL 12 TO APRIL 18 (INCLUSIVE).



EXPLANATION.—The thick line shows the variations in the height of the barometer during the past week ending Wednesday midnight. The fine line shows the shade temperature for the same interval, and gives the maximum and minimum readings for each day, with the (approximate) time at which they occurred. The information is furnished to us by the Meteorological Office.

REMARKS.—The weather during this period has been very fair, though not so bright as of late, with light winds. At the commencement of the time a high pressure area lay over the British Islands, with very uniform readings; and the barometer falling steadily, overcast skies, with light northerly winds, prevailed. Friday (13th inst.) found pressure still giving way generally, but no material change in the weather occurred. The following day anti-cyclonic conditions again prevailed in the west, and with a steady barometer in our neighbourhood. On the weather towards the latter part of the day improved from dull to fair. On the Sunday and Monday (15th and 16th inst.) an area of high pressure lay over the Bay of Biscay, and one of low pressure to the north of Scotland. The weather, which was at first cloudy, became fine, and light westerly winds, and experienced. A brisk fall of the barometer set in on Tuesday (17th inst.), and continued on Wednesday (18th inst.), fine weather generally being experienced, with light south-westerly winds. Temperature shows some unexpectedness, with a decided improvement on the last day of the period. A few light showers fell on Wednesday (18th), and the next day was very wet. The barometer was highest (30.26 inches) on Thursday (12th inst.); lowest (29.45 inches) on Wednesday (18th inst.); range, 0.81 inches. Temperature was highest (56°) on Wednesday (18th inst.); lowest (35°) on Saturday (14th inst.); range, 35°.

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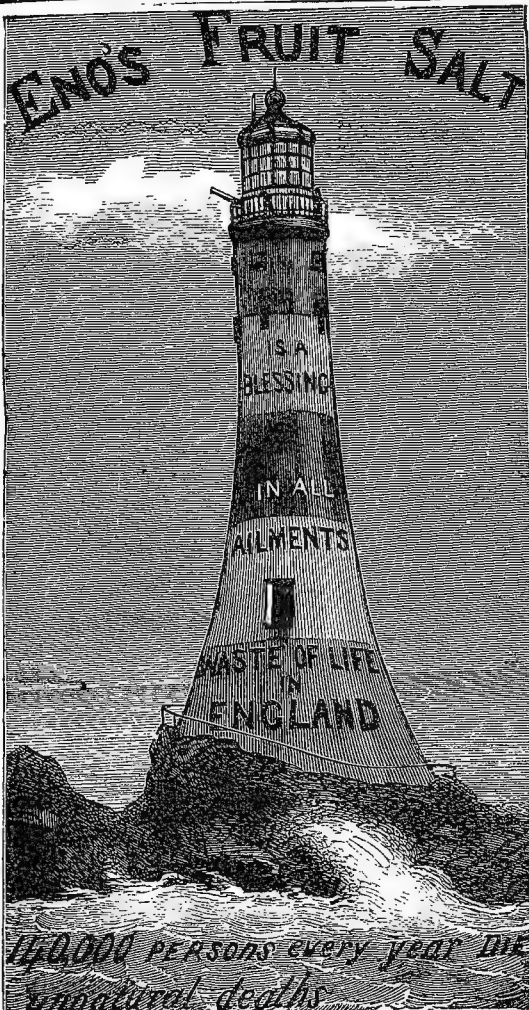
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HOUSE SANITATION.—Dr. PLAYFAIR, after carefully considering the question, is of opinion that the total pecuniary loss inflicted on the county of Lancashire from *preventable* disease, sickness, and death, amounts to not less than FIVE MILLIONS STERLING ANNUALLY. But this is only physical and pecuniary loss, THE MORAL LOSS IS INFINITELY GREATER.—SMILES.

TYPHOID AND DIPHTHERIA, BLOOD POISONS, HOUSE SANITATION.—It is no exaggeration to state that not one-quarter of the dwellings of all classes, high or low, rich or poor, are free from dangers to health due to defects with respect to drainage, &c., &c. These original defects will inevitably entail a loss of health and energy of the occupants of the houses, and this may go on for years, working insidiously, but with deadly effect. It is painful to know that, after all that has been done of late years in the way of sanitary improvements, persons still die almost daily, POISONED by the DRAINS that should save life and not destroy it.—SANITARY CONGRESS, September, 1882.

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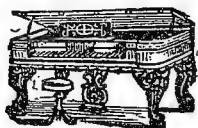
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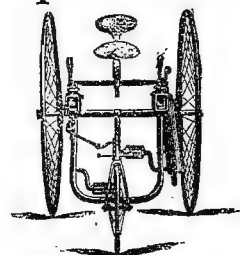
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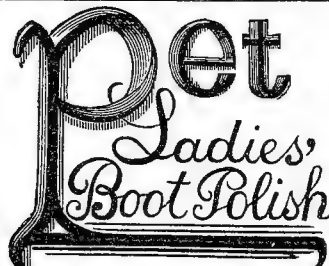
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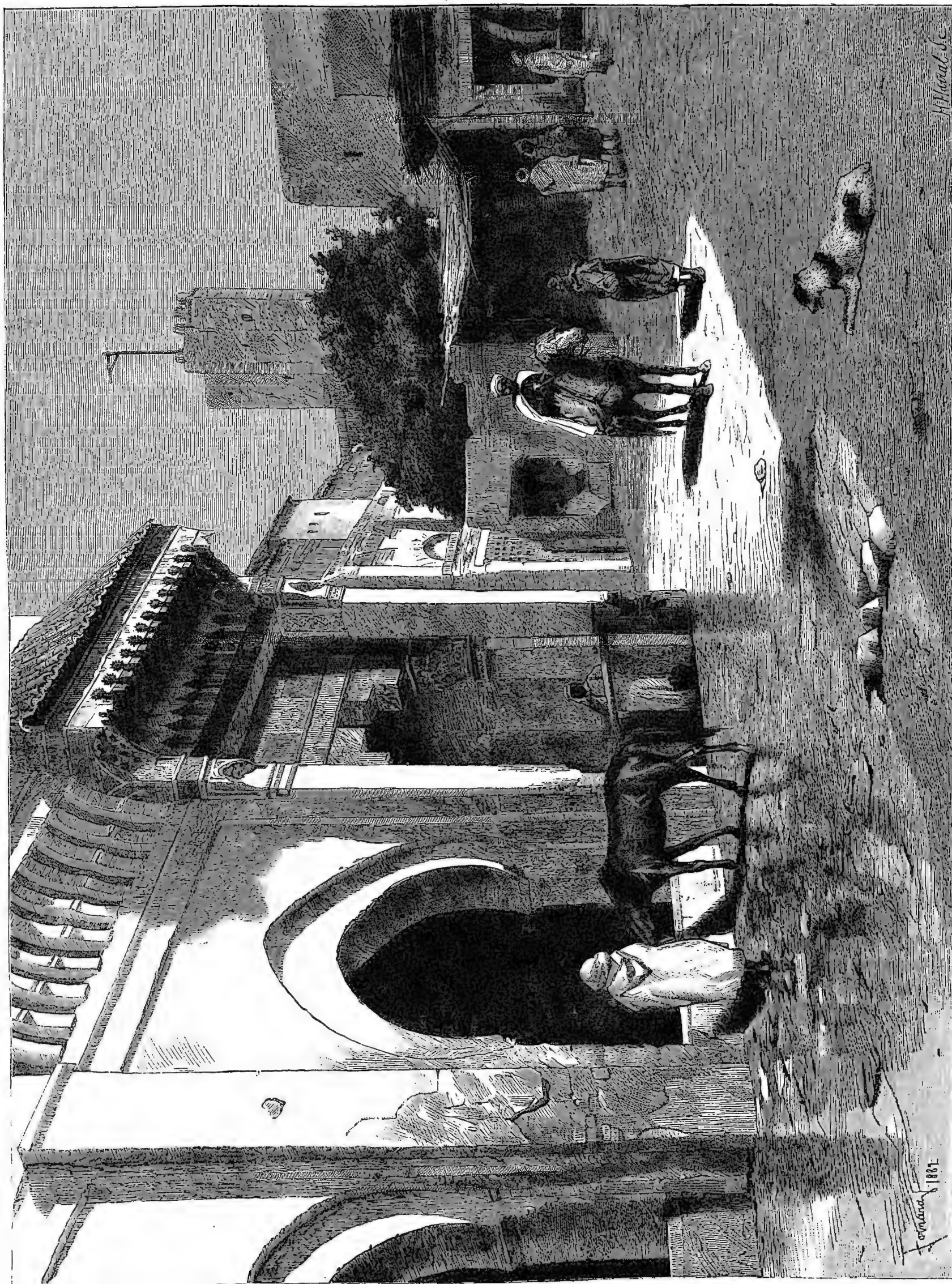
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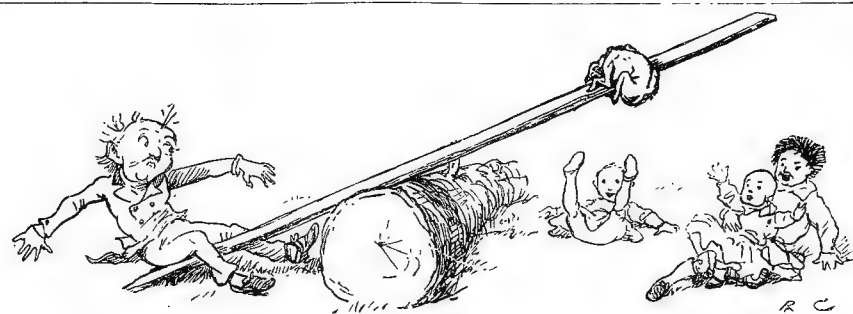
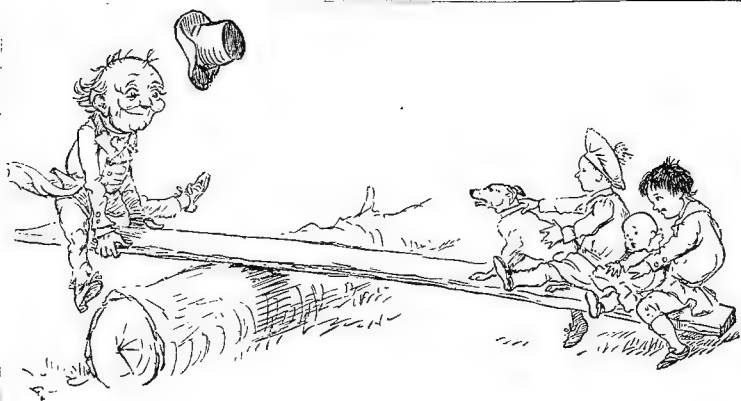
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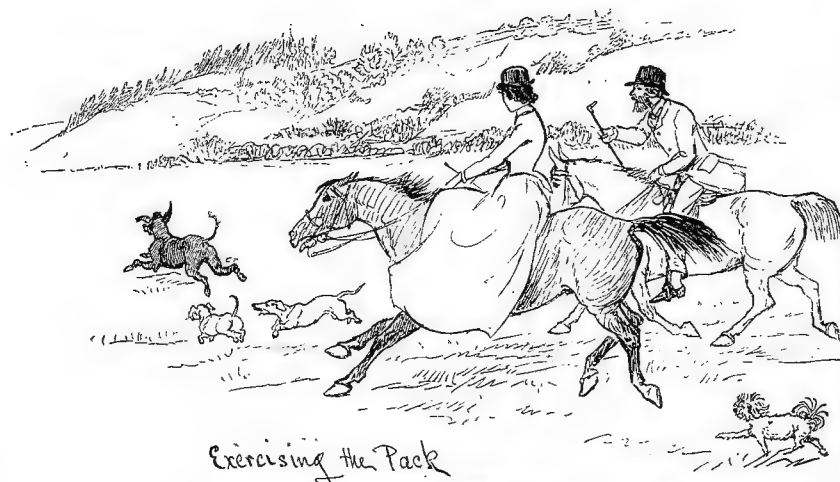
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AN ARTIST'S NOTES IN MOROCCO, I.—A STREET FOUNTAIN



"In the Spring a young man's fancy
lightly turns to thoughts of love!"



LEATH and ROSS'S COLUMN.

GLYKALINE.

THE APPROVED SPECIFIC, for
Curing Colds, Catarrhs, and Ailments
of the Respiratory Organs.

GLYKALINE effectually relieves
Disorders of the Mucous Membrane, so prevalent
in winter, cleanses the bronchial tubes from Mucus,
and relieves the breathing. By its use Colds are cured
in a few hours. GLYKALINE is an unprecedented
remedy in these complaints.

INDEPENDENT TESTIMONIAL
to GLYKALINE.

"TAON ROUGE," writing in *Vanity Fair*, under
date March 17, 1877, says: "This medicine has the
valuable property of curing cold in the head. The
man who has discovered a surer remedy for this plague
ought to be ranked among the benefactors of the human
race. The other morning I awoke with the feeling of a
general oppression, the certain precursor of a catarrh.
I speed to the nearest chemist's, and found the longed-
for remedy. BEFORE NIGHT I WAS CURED. It is a
colourless, tasteless fluid, called GLYKALINE." The
unsolicited correspondent of *Vanity Fair* bears testi-
mony that three drops of the Specific, taken at intervals
of an hour, will certainly cure the most obstinate
cold. He writes distinctly, "desiring," as he
says, "only to make known the healing properties of
GLYKALINE, and so to confer a boon on the suffering
human race."

GLYKALINE is the surest and
speediest Remedy for relieving all who suffer
from obstructed breathing. In bottles, 1s. 3d., 2s. 6d.,
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Full directions with each bottle.

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THE APPROVED SPECIFIC,
For Curing and instantly relieving Toothache, Neu-
ralgia, and Pains in the Nerves.

NEURALINE is known as a reliable
specific in cases of Rheumatism, Gout, and
Sciatica. It relieves often INSTANTANEOUSLY, and will
be found invaluable to all who are afflicted with
these disorders.

NEURALINE seldom fails to give
relief. It is in demand throughout the world.
As a sure specific against Nerve Pains it is deservedly
celebrated, a single application (in many cases) perma-
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the following letter from Mr. Edgar, of Butt Light-
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express her thanks to Lady Matheson for the Neuraline.
It proved the MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY SHE HAD
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instantaneous."
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AN APPROVED APPLICATION FOR
Preserving the Hands, the Skin, and Lips from Rough-
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AUROSINE quickly removes Chaps,
and Unsightliness of the Skin after exposure to
sea-air and cold. It renders the surface of the skin
beautifully smooth; imparts suppleness, whiteness,
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the skin or impeding the pores, but, on the contrary,
AUROSINE is pleasant to use, agreeable in perfume,
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TURE, OR LIQUID DENTIFRICE.
The Best Preparation for the Teeth and Gums.
This elegant and approved preparation may be used
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washing or shaving with it is a luxury. A single trial
will convince any one that we have said no more con-
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Boxes, 1s. and 1s. 6d. each, containing three cakes
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CARPETS at 3s. 6d. per yard.

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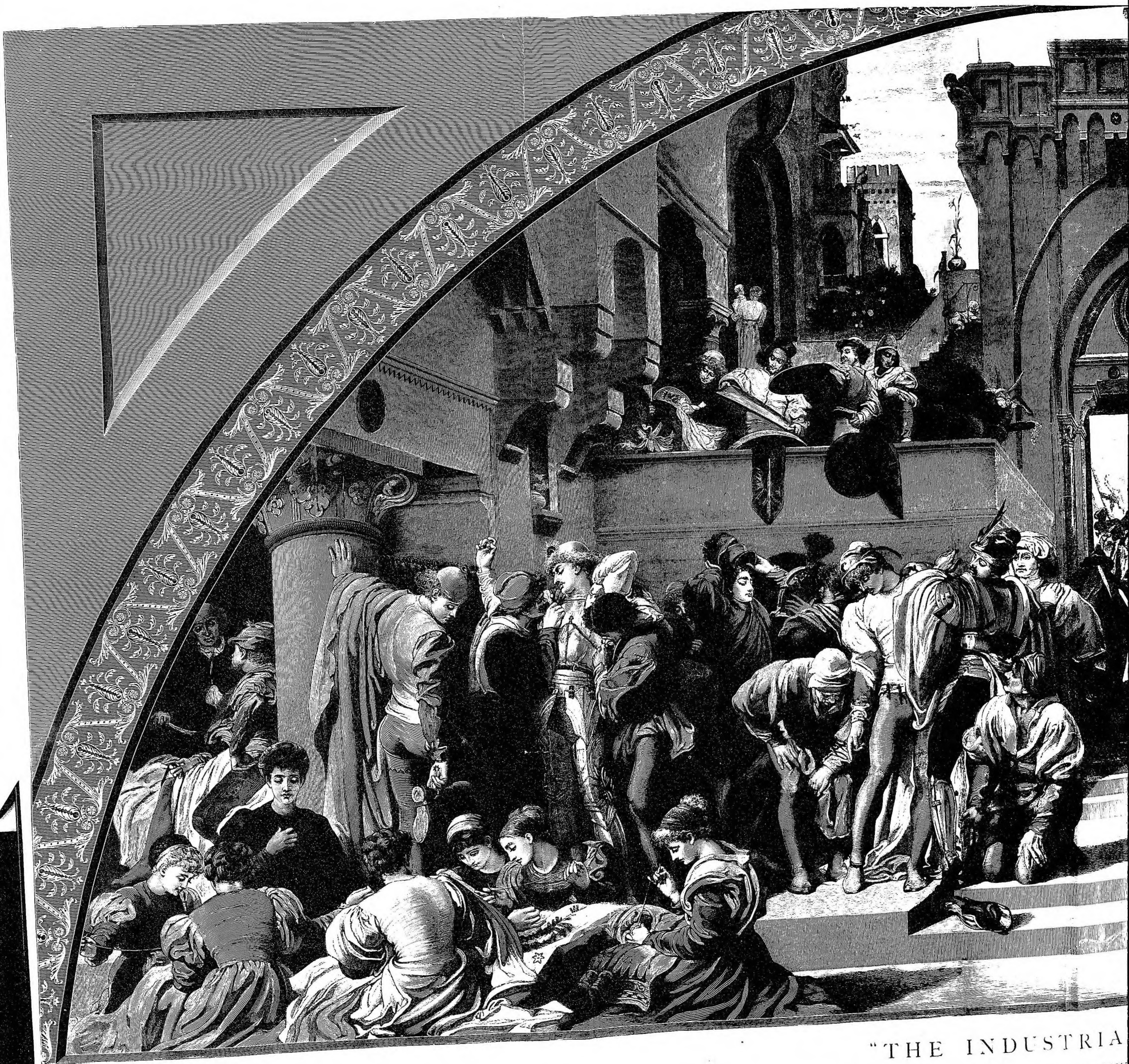
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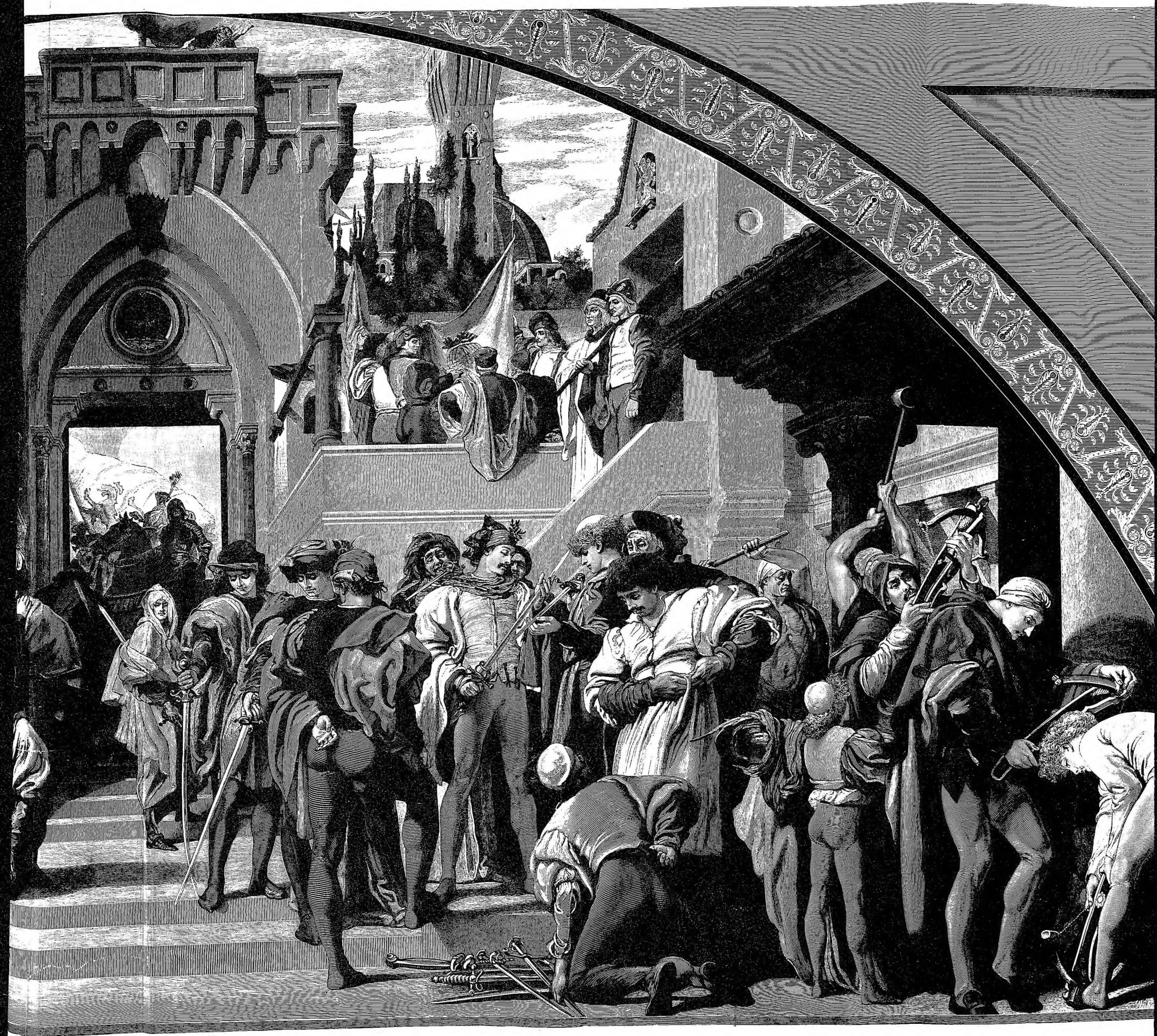
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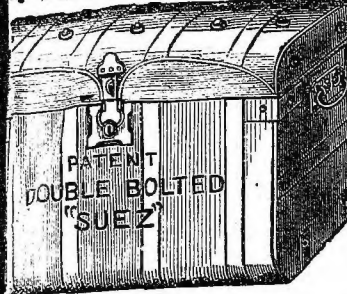


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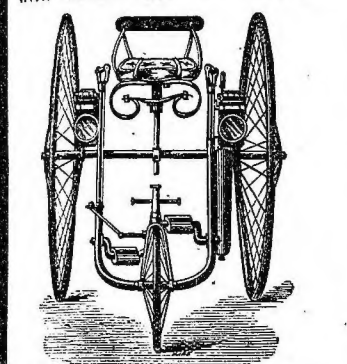
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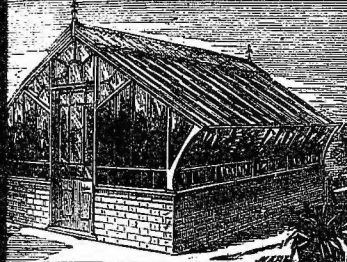
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PURE COFFEE COMBINED WITH MALT BY PATENT PROCESS.
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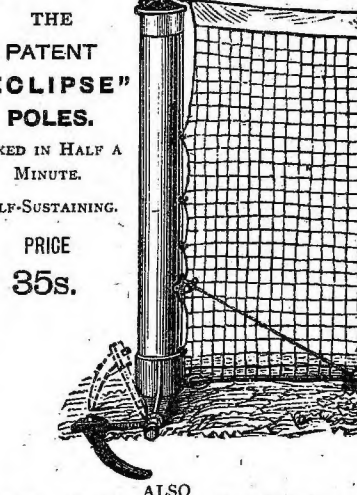
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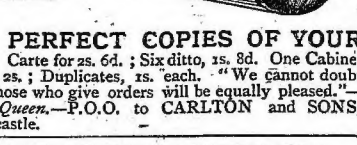
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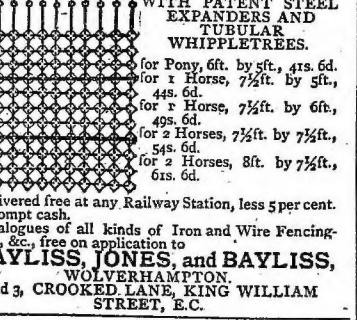
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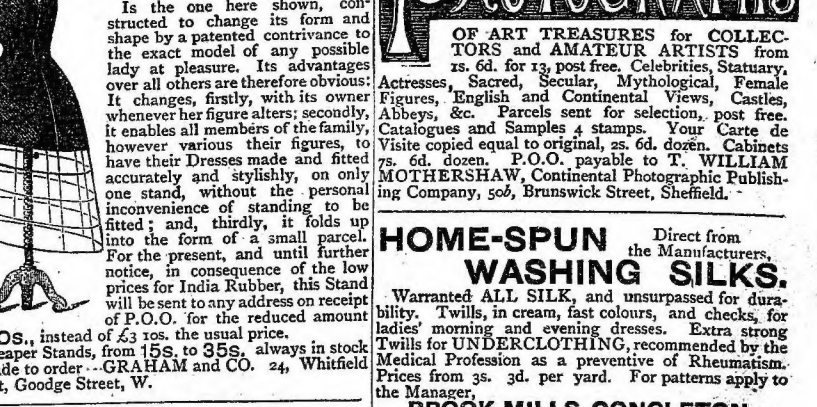
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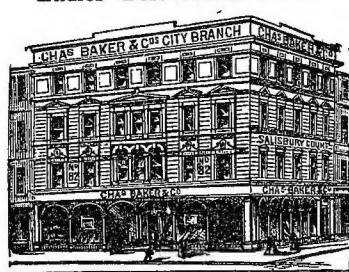
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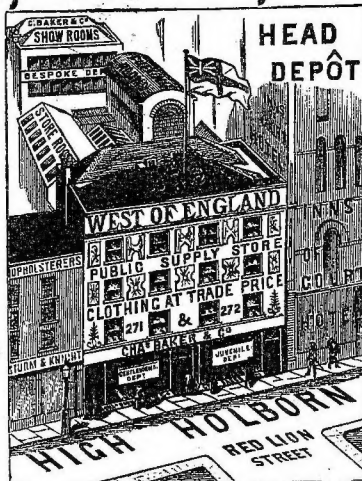
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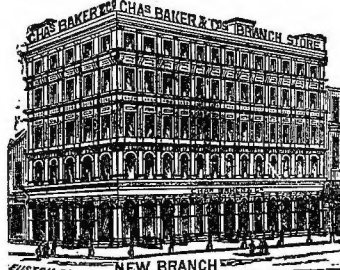


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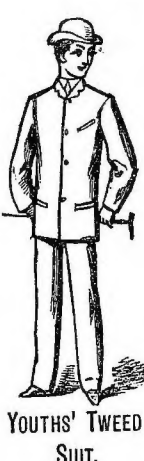
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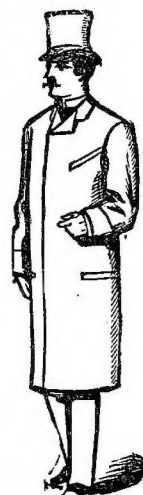
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